B.S.A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co, Hornby Rd., Fort, Bbay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 273- BOMBAY THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
5 Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12 ,,	CHINA	NALDERAx	15,953
19 ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926 2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3 April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,995
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22 ,,	RAWALPIND		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer as following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th Nov.	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278
1926 14th Jan.	WARFIELD	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey, Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Early Dec.	SICILIA*	Straits, China, Japan,
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
1926 19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

20th Nov.	VARSOVA	Busreh via Karachi
21st ,,	GAMARIA	Calcutta via Colombo and Madras,
21st ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
25th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	BAMORA	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and. O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard, Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	7848	15th Nov.	25th Nov
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	16th Dec.
x Penang Maru	K. Ishii	5214	15th Dec.	20th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Hatsaki	7083	18th Dec	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	390	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Hamburg Maru	K. Orihara	5220	10 Nov.	24 Nov.
Sumatra Maru	I. Kawasaki	5,863	25 Nov.	9 Dec
*Tacoma Maru	J. Kojima	5 850	11 Dec.	25 Dec
Indus Maru	K. Mori	4,365	15	3 Jan

* Passenger Steamer.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
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FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT
HAS BEEN RAISED
VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
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KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
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WHY WORRY
After the Question of OLD AGE and FAMILY Provision
You can do BOTH at a Minimum Cost of
Rs. 3 to 5 A MONTH
INSURE UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated in India 1907.)
Ideal Family Endowment Policy.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all Particulars and forms apply to
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate Street,
Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST. CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chillains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED: 1910.
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 20 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 21, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

According to the Government Blue Book. THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL
The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.
Established 1891.
Insurance Funds over .. .. Rs. 3,25,000
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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000 LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere. For particulars apply to:—
S. H. THACKER,
Chief Agents For Gujrat, Kathiawar.
Raipur, Naiwada, No. 1149/2 Ahmedabad.
Messrs. ADHIKARI DEENDOYAL & Co.,
Opposite Telegraph Office,
Residency Road, Hyderabad, (DECCAN.)
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar, Street. CALCUTTA.
S. R. DONGRE & Co., Sitabaldi, Nagpur
Chief Agents For C. P. & Berar.

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AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
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FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY.

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IN OUR

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ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Two AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for an Independent State. Apply with two annas Ticket to the MANAGER, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, DELHI.
A R2152

WANTED—HINDI CLERK, well up in Book-keeping with good knowledge of Hindi correspondence. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A24480

WANTED—A GOAN MANAGER for Hotel. Applicant should have good experience of hotel management and should be of strictly sober habits, honest and reliable. Good knowledge of English essential. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary required to C. F. BRAGANZA, Braganza & Sons Hotel, LAHORE.
A R2176

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET OR FOR SALE—Premises lately in occupation of International Bar, centrally situated at 74, Custom House Road, suited as godown or office are to be let or for sale. Intending tenants and purchasers please apply to DORABJEE SUTERIA, c/o Messrs. Payne and Co., Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road Fort.
C2155

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—A MEMBER'S CARD of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, what offers? Apply to Box No. 1001, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2185

PERSONAL.

GRATEFUL THANKS to LEMON CREAM from Popular Pharmacy, Grant Road for curing my unbearable headache, brain fag and sleeplessness. Ganpatrao.
P R2172

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

MOST effective tricolour printed JUTE CARPETS with beautiful borders, 12 X 8 feet, V. P. Rs. 5/8. Free delivery. GOROWALA SONS, DELHI.
T R2153

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT EXAMINATIONS.—TUITION given to candidates for these examinations, by British experts at moderate cost. Pass guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R24391

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCO DERMA PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R2132

ASTROLOGER—Professor XENOBIN, well-known expert in Indian and European Astrology, predicts daily, monthly and yearly events, also mentions dates of receiving and losing money, travel, litigation, marriage, etc., on receipt of date, time and place of birth. For terms apply UPPER BAZAR, Ranchi.
P R2089

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constupation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited frem readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates;—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

STOLEN, LOST OR MISPLACED.

STOLEN, LOST or MISPLACED.—Two Share Certificates of 47 Preference Shares No. 1072 to 1116 and 105113 to 105114 respectively of the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Application has been made to the Company for issue of Duplicate Certificates. Public is hereby warned not to negotiate them.

DHANBAI ARDESHIR GHADIALI.
Administratrix to Ardeshir M. Ghadiali.
PB 24481

NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE of timber will take place at Dandeli on 3rd December, 1925, and subsequent days as follows:

LOGS.

Teak	Blackwood (tons.)	Junglewood
2813	494	1452

Sawn material (Tons.)	Passed sleepers No.	Rejected sleepers. No.
490	564	3752

25 per cent. of the purchase price must be paid on the day of the bid and the balance within three months.

A. C HILEY,
Divisional Forest Officer
Kanara, N.D.
Dharwar, 6-11-1925.
C24429

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company, duly convened, and held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 29th day of October, 1925, the following Resolution was duly passed, and at a subsequent extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the said Company, also duly convened, and held at the same place on the 14th day of November, 1925, the same Resolution was duly confirmed as a Special Resolution, viz.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Messrs. B. K. S. Aiyar and P. A. Baptist be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

P. A. BAPTIST,
Chairman.
Bombay, 17th November, 1925.
C 24474

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRGIN MILLS, LD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has been REMOVED from the Agakhan Buildings, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, to NO. 65, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, with effect from this date.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
For self and co-liquidator.
65, Apollo Street,
Bombay, 17th November, 1925.
C 24475

TENDERS.

TENDERS INVITED.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following property of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., in the structures known as the Temporary Cotton Exchange at Mazagaon, which is to be sold in following lots:—

(1) Survey, Appeal and Arbitration Rooms known as the Administrative Block.
(2) The Trading Hall.
(3) The property in the covered passages connecting the various blocks, and
(4) The structures known as Refreshment Rooms, Water Rooms, Lavatories, Water Closets and Urinals.

These Tenders are invited for each of the above lots or for one or more or for all the lots together.

Alternatively they be submitted for materials of the first three lots:—

(1) Corrugated iron sheets and tiles,
(2) Doors, Windows and glasses,
(3) All other timber, and
(4) A separate tender for the fourth lot set out above.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th November, 1925.

The materials have to be removed within a month from the date of approval of the Tender, failure to do which would subject the purchaser to a penalty of Rs. 100 a day.

Terms of payment—cash on approval of the Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

The property is open to inspection from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. on week days when information on the subject could be had from either the Secretary of the Association or Building supervisor Mr. Balashanker Virji.

By Order,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager,
The East India Cotton Association, Ltd.
Taj Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C24455

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 632 of 1925.

KESHAVLAL BECHARDAS carrying on business at Old Share Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
NAROTTAM ZAVERCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Golpitha, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

KESHAVLAL BECHARDAS,
The Plaintiff abovenamed.

Notice under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI R. 37 of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 26th day of November 1925 at 11-15 in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 19th day of January, 1925 in the above suit for the taxed costs due thereunder.

Dated this 2nd day of October, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 2nd day of October, 1925.

Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Attorneys for the Defendant

A TRUE COPY.
M. B. NANAVATI.
For Messrs. Vrajlal & Co.,
Defendant's Attorneys.
C24471

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
[illegible] Bombay. Phone: BOMBAY

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3836 OF 1923.

Messrs. ALLEN BROTHERS AND COMPANY (India) LTD., a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act of 1913 and having its registered office at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
PADAMSEY PURSHOTAM, a firm, carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the sixteenth day of October, 1923 it was inter alia ordered that the defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 20,405 under a prayer A of the plaint herein within 3 months from the date thereof and also the sum of Rs. 1,45,283-4-6.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale dated the 1st day of July 1924, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by Public Auction all the one-half equal share right, title and interest of the said Jamnadas Purshottamdas, the Sole Proprietor of the defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and sixty-one square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 1818, Old Survey No. 31 and New Survey No. 1692 and bounded on the East by property formerly of Keshav Acharia now of Madhavji Thakarcy, on the West partly by the property of Khanderao Morji partly by the property of Kissondas Tukidas partly by the property of Harichand Joshi, on the North by a public road called the New Hanuman Lane aforesaid and on the South by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 1359 and 1360 and Street Nos. 150-152 and (D).

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1925, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant for sale, dated the first day of July put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve all the one-half equal share the right, title and interest of the said Jamnadas Purshottamdas in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, costs of previous execution and of the said Warrant of sale, dated the 1st day of July, 1924, together with Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

1. MORARJI PADAMSEY (by his next friend and guardian Karsondas Dharamsi) claims 1/9th of the whole of the abovementioned property.
2. KARSONDAS NAROTUM and LALJI NAROTUM, (by his next friend Vasanji Damodardas Bengali) claim 1/9th of the whole of the abovementioned property.
3. MATHURADAS GORDHANDAS, as proved in Decree dated 23rd September 1918, passed in High Court Suit No. 1029 of 1917 claims a charge on the property for payment to him of Rs. 50 per month from 8th July, 1924, for life and also claims similar charge for the said payment after his death to his heirs (if the Court so determines).
4. PURSHOTTAM CHAMPSEY and JETHALAL CHAMPSEY, the owners of the adjoining property bearing C Ward No. 1361 and Street No. 154 claim a right of way to their property over the property to be sold.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the quantity of Jamnadas' share or interest in the premises nor the title of the said Jamnadas Purshottamdas to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Jamnadas Purshottamdas have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs Messrs. Allen Brothers have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1925.

H. MACNAGHTEN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
C24473

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

OUR CLIENT, Mr. GIRDHARIDAS MAYARAM, who was a partner in the firm of Messrs. CHUNILAL CHHAGANLAL, doing business in Metal Sheets at Tamba Kanta, retired from the said firm at the end of Samvat Year 1980 by a Release, dated 20th December, 1924, but continued to be a partner for the year 1981 of that firm to share as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Metal Merchants and Co. Our client has now severed his connections with the said firm of Messrs. Chunilal Chhaganlal in every capacity since the commencement of the current Gujarati Year and the said firm has been continued by Lakhmichand Chhaganlal and Popatlal Jethalal Chhaganlal, who have taken over all liabilities of the said firm by mutual agreement and accounting in every respect whatsoever. Our client, Mr. Girdharidas Mayachand, is not responsible for any debts, liabilities or responsibilities past or future of the firm of Messrs. Chunilal Chhaganlal either for their business or as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Metal Merchants Company.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys for Mr. Girdharidas Mayachand, late partner in the firm of Chunilal Chhaganlal.
Nanabhai Lane, Fort.
Bombay, 17th November, 1925.
C24479

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai BACHUBAI alias JAYANTI LAXMI, wife of Vinodrai Vidyashanker Pattani and daughter of Jatashanker Jeykrishna Vyas, late of Bombay, Prashnora Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

VISHWANATH PARBHURAM VAIDYA, of Bombay, Prashnora Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Barat-law, residing at Cathedral Street, without the Fort of Bombay: (2) VINODRAI VIDYASHANKER PATTANI, of Bombay, Prashnora Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, at present unemployed residing at Cathedral Street, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the Executors in the said Will named ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of November in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of your Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of November, 1925.
Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C24472

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FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE
IN
SEARCHLIGHT
BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province
AND
It is read by the officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE
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The MANAGER,
Searchlight,
PATNA.

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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Coy., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Rati Lodge" Winter Road, Malabar Hill, the household furniture rich cut glassware, etc., lying in the bungalow, comprising very valuable carved blackwood furniture with gold brocade lining English Louis the XIV furniture with velvet lining, a large English clock by "McCabe" strikes quarter, half and three-quarter and chimes under glass case, one sweet-toned rosewood grand piano by "Knake" a first rate full-sized slate Billiard table by "John Roberts" with balls, cues, lamps etc., complete, very valuable old china vases and curiosities, old English pictures and oleographs, one "Godrej" iron safe with stand, one set of Encyclopedia Britannica, gun sexonal book cases, almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, one gas water boiler, teepoys, rich English velvet, Persian and Indian carpets, also English leather furniture such as sofas, chairs, coaches, etc., etc.

One 10/12 H. P.—4-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" touring car in good older.

One 12/15 H. P.—5-seater—4 cylinder—"Citroen" Landaulette motor car in very good order.

One 30/40 H. P.—2-seater—"Hudson" 4 cylinder—motor car with Dicky Seat the back.

One 15/20 H. P.—"Siddeley Deasy" Landaulette with silent Knight engine in good condition.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT JANJIKER STREET AND DONGRI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Reserver appointed in Suit No. 439 of 1926 (The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Ebrahim Esufalli and another) and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree herein dated the 26th day of June, 1924, Messrs. BENNETT and COMPANY will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned properties at the time and place indicated against each lot.

LOT NO. I.—Janjiker Street Property on WEDNESDAY, the 16th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Janjiker Street containing by admeasurement about 31 square yards and registered in the Collector under Old No. 29, New No. 211, Old Survey No. 1075, New Survey No. 1993 and Cadestral Survey No. 26 of Mandvi Division and assessed by Municipality under "B" Ward No. 516, Street No. 209 and bounded on the East by the Property of Hassanbhai Abdool Kadar Vasi, on the West by the property of "Haji Abdool Mirza Khandwala" on the North by the said Janjiker Street, and on the South by the property of Tyabji Abdull Hussein"

LOT NO. II.—Doongri Street Property on THURSDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that the moiety or half share in the piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground of Quit and ground rent Tenure togeether wihth the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Dongri Street, containing by admeasurement about 69 2/9 square yards and registered in the Collector under Old No. 1264, New No. A/7009, Old Survey No. 115, and New Survey No. A/2705 and Cadestral Survey No. 926 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward No. 1058, Street No. 431-433 and bounded, on the East by the property of Issabhai Dawoodbhai, on the West by the said Dongri Street, on the South by the property of Tyabally Moola Issabhai and on the North by the Sweeper's Passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. THAKOREDAS and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Receiver.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE Price She Paid .. ..

Starring
ALMA REUBENS FRANK MAYO
AN ABSORBING PICTURE OF
SACRIFICIAL MARRIAGE
"THE GOOFY AGE"
featuring GLEN TRYON
PATHE GAZETTE
TIME :—6, 8, & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PATHE' CINEMA
SOMETHING NOVEL
SOMETHING NEW
AN EXHIBITION OF
THE VERY LATEST
IN
DANCING
THE NEW TANGO and
THE LONDON FOX-TROT
BY
MAJOR HARRIS and MDLLE. LAWIE
AND
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
MADEMOISELLE TOSCA
IN
CLASSICAL and CHARACTER DANCES
The Vail, Hawaiian, Roumanian and Greek.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
STARTING NOVEMBER 21.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ONE MORE WEEK! ONE MORE WEEK!!
At Public Request.
The Gorgeous-Splendour Film
SWAPNA SUNDARI
OR
THE BRAHMIN'S DREAM
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO BOMBAY.
Will be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Moderate Rates and Usual Time

THIS WEEK SHOWING
ROYAL ART STUDIO'S MAGIC FILM
THE MAGICIAN OF BENGAL
FIRST SHOW AT 5 P. M.
Cinema Majestic
GIRGAON

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 13/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 885.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 950.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 935.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 116.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 112.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 121.10
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Excange market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32.
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Dec. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
Frcs. Demand	885
American Dollars	273½
Hongkong Dollars	160
Shanghai	208 1/2
Japan	116 1/2
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

London, Nov. 16.

Exchange Belgium	106.90
Exchange Athens	360.50
Cuban Sugar Oct/Nov. value	11/9

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3 Months 3-15/16 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
3 months 3½ per cent.
6 months 4½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market: Unchanged.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.
Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/4/9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/6/9.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs 21/3/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72/2
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/9/0.

London, Nov. 17.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11.
Silver ready d. 31-15.
Silver forward d 31-12.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Dull. China sold. Buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing. We don't expect much further decline.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68/12.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/12.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/9.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Free Tax) due 1931 Rs. 104/8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/4.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

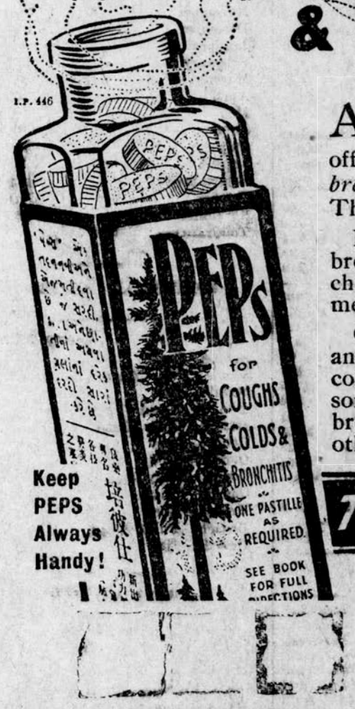
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/14

4 per cent. Rs. Improvement Trust due Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Steady 3½ per cent. Paper firm.

Your Best Protection Against
COUGHS, COLDS & BRONCHITIS



AT this season everybody needs Peps. The powerful healing and germicidal fumes given off by these famous silver-jacketed tablets are *breathed direct* to all vital inner parts of the Throat, Chest and Lungs.

Peps soothe, fortify and invigorate the entire breathing system; they find out and destroy mischievous germs, soothe and heal delicate inflamed membrane and promptly end chill dangers.

Get a bottle of Peps to-day! They are the ideal and long sought remedy for obstinate coughs and colds, night chills, wheeziness and tightness of chest, sore throat, laryngitis, children's chest weaknesses, bronchial asthma, old folk's coughs, bronchitis and other affections of the breathing organs.

THE GREAT BREATHEABLE REMEDY

Re. One per bottle, of chemists and medicine vendors everywhere. Full directions for use and handy little corkscrew enclosed.

Beware Ravaging SCALP DISEASE

Treat every little soreness, itchy spot, or angry rash with Zam-Buk. This world-famed herbal balm prevents minor troubles from developing into ringworms, sores or mattery crusts. It brings grateful relief to itchy inflamed places, expels poison, kills germ-disease, and quickly restores skin and scalp to sweet healthy perfection.

Free From Animal Fats!

Zam-Buk is scientifically compounded from rare curative extracts of pure herbal origin. It contains no harsh mineral drugs, repulsive animal fats or artificial colouring matters found in ordinary dressings and ointments.

As a remedy for eczema, Dhobie's itch, prickly heat, impetigo, ringworm, and other sore inflamed conditions of the skin, Zam-Buk is proved invaluable. Also soothing and swiftly effective in cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites and stings, sore feet, etc.

SCALP COVERED WITH DISEASE. Mr. N. G. Parkwight, 42, Dharamtalla St., Calcutta, writes: "My brother's scalp was simply covered with sores. When treatment at two different hospitals had failed, my mother decided to treat the boy with Zam-Buk. We soon saw a great improvement. In a fortnight his scalp was cleared" 17520

Zam-Buk

Re One or Rs 2-4 (family size) all medicine dealers or Agents:—Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Entally, Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon & The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo.

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year

For over 20 years Virol has been prescribed by doctors and used in Hospitals. During all this time doctors have been carefully observing the effects of Virol, and proving its *permanent* good results over long periods of time.

School Children Need VIROL

The result is that they have enormously increased their use of Virol, until the prescribed portions in Hospitals and Clinics alone last year reached the colossal figure of 40 million.

The prescribing of Virol by Doctors is based on their knowledge that Virol not only contains those vital principles, including the three Vitamins, so often lacking in ordinary diet, but also supplies "every class of building material" in just that form required to create living tissue. Virol fortifies the whole system, strengthens the "weak spots," and builds up in convalescence.

VIROL—the Food for Growth and Development.

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5. ENGLAND.

You can earn Ten Thousand a year.
By Manufacturing HAIR OILS
The Formula Specialist connected with Industry of 40 years experience offers a treatise on the manufacture of most popular Hair Oils giving elaborate process in simple English together with 16 well-tried formulas and additional training.
For Rs. 4 only. V. P. P. extra.
INDUSTRY BOOK DEPT.,
13, Keshub Bhaban, Shambazar, Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Bombay Nov. 18.

A moderate advance of 11 to 18 points in New York futures has been repored today. The market declined at the opening but later improved on short covering. Liverpool has been reported 9 to 7 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/. 17th inst (5.5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"National Ginners estimate ginnings 11,980,000 bales, crop 14,960,000 bales, Market has very steady undertone. Don't look for much change pending Bureau, but would recommend purchases if declines occur before or on it

Messrs M and B. Stern have received the following cable under yesterday's date from their Liverpool firm:—

"We would rather buy than sell." Note:—"From reports to hand we learn the official estimate of Egyptian cotton ginned is 7,860-929 cantars of which 3,511,984 cantars are Sakellarides."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Reduced crop estimates stimulating new buying."

The next fortnightly Bureau Report made upto 16th November together with ginnings will be published in New York on Saturday at 11 a.m. 21st November 1925.

Although a moderate advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened almost unchanged at Rs. 391¼ for fully good M.G. Broach April/May. On Shroffs and general selling prices eased to Rs. 390 1/2. Around this level a prominent Japanese firm was a free buyer and values improved to Rs. 393 1/2 the market closed at the same rate. At Cotton Green the markte opened at Rs. 393 and going upto Rs. 395 closed at Rs. 394 1/2. Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs were free buyers for Broach and Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 372 1/2 and declining to Rs. 371 on Brokers selling improved to Rs. 374 1/2 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying and the market closed at the same rate. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 371 1/2 eased to Rs. 369 1/2 on Shroffs selling and closed steady at Rs. 372 1/2 on buying by a prominent Japanese firm. Bengal Dec./January and March were quoted Rs. 325 and Rs. 327 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the demand was fairly good

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	394½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	326
Fully Good Bengal March	3 8
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	377½
Fine Oomra March	375

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Fine 342. F. Good 327. Good 317.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay Nov. 18.

Fully Good Broach April/May	393
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	324
Fully Good Bengal March	326
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	374
Fine Oomra March	372

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Ready.	December.
Bengal Superline M.G.	355	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	340	335
Bengal F.G. M.G.	330	323
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	340	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	330	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	425
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	360	402
Nagpur Fine M.G.	360	402
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	.....	397
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	395
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G	330	387
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330	382
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M. G.	.....	378
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	415
Broach Fine M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	378
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	350
Dharwar S.G.	380/400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390	.....
Westerns M.G.	360/370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	380	.....
Cambodia M.G.	420/430	.....

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay have received the foslowing cable from their New York friends:—"Cotton sentiment bearish notwithstanding increasing domestic consumption. Export figures no aggressive operations although next bureau to be issued on November 21st might influence market either way. Expect trend for next few months will be towards higher levels."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

In full-pressed Bales	14-11-25	Since 1st This year	Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh	1,176	28 206	3 512
Central India	1,048	16 212	293
Barsi and Nagar	164	5, 86	3,523
Hyderabad-Gaorani	217	1, 35	554
Berar	1,370	12,005	7,794
Central Provinces	111	2,671	2,310
Total Oomras	4,090	6,5413	17 465
Dholera	753	16,959	1,675
N.W. Provinces	1,892	35,3-2	10,127
Rajputana	316	5,226	371
Sind-Punjab	1,292	17,103	12,767
Broach	—	1	932
Coompta & Dharwar	—	11,897	5,718
Westerns-Northerns	..	5,344	846
Oceonada	—	1,4 9	801
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6 341	3,064
Persian	—	1,741	623
American	—	108	1,263
Egyptian and African	4	21,280	10 075
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	12	3,378
Total	8,437	1,87,821	79,825

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 12th Nov This year.	Last year.
Europe	65 71,582	31,617
Japan & China	8, 22 82,06	1,18,041
Coast Ports	— 4,089	5,334
Up-country by Rail	— 2,025	3,019
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	— 10,285	13,578
Total	8,577 1,50,087	1,73,089

RECEIPTS

Bombay Nov. 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th November, 1925:—

Cotton	8437 Bales.
Wheat	10782 Cwts.
Linseed	330 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	4649 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	4031 Cwts
Castorseed	766 Cwts.
Rice	9774 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1805 Cwts.
Cottonseed	2556 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2301 Cwts.
Juwar	1384 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	1714 Cwts.
Bajri	996 Cwts.
Coal	1004 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 7,000 Bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 200 Bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 100 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal standard 10.73 fair demand.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 20.50

New York 11 a.m.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time.

January	19.72
March	19.90
May	19.62

New York Noon Call—

January	19.75
March	19.90
May	19.63

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	19.66
March	19.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

January	10.44	—.03
March	10.49	—.02
May	10.49	—.02
July	10.39	—.02
October	10.20	unchgd

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

March	18.35	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Cairo, Nov. 16.

The official final estimate of the Egyptian cotton ginned is 7,860,929 cantars where of sakellaridis is 3,511,984 Cantars.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICE

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

November	19.20	+.15
December	18.70	unchgd.
January	18.40	unchgd.
February	18.35	—.05
March	18.35	—.05
April	18.35	—.05
May	18.35	—.10
June	18.35	—.10
July	18.40	—.10
August	18.40	—.10
September	18.40	—.10
October	18.50	—.10
November	18.60	—.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
November	10.39 —.08
December	10.41 —.08
January	10.39 —.08
February	10.36 —.09
March	10.42 —.09
April	10.40 —.09
May	10.43 —.08
June	10.36 —.07
July	10.34 —.07
August	10.27 —.06
September	10.22 —.06
October	10.14 —.06
November	10.09 —.07

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Scinde, Good	7.85
Scinde, Fully Good	8.25
Scinde, Fine	8.65
Bengal, Good	7.95
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35
Bengal, Fine	8.75
Oomra, Good	8.55
Oomra, Fully Good	8.95
Oomra, Fine	9.35
Broach, Good	9.05
Broach, Fully Good	9.45
Broach, Fine	9.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	66,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	27,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000

Futures at New York.—

January	19.88+.11
March	20.02+.12
May	19.73+.13
July	19.33+.18
Spot Cotton at New York	21.10+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	20.30+.27

Futures at New Orleans:—

January	19.87+.23
March	19.53+.11

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18

Demand Bills 4.84.31

Silver.—Foreign mined 68 3/4

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20¼	0 13 9
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-House	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 3
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 1 9

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Rain has again fallen locally in Central India west and a few falls are reported from Assam, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

Tezpur has had half an inch and Indore three-quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Nov. 18.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	67 8
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7⅜	50
Central	25	1½	22
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	77
Imperial	500	40	1445
Imperial Contributory	⅛125	10	367 8
Union	7⅛	..	2 14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi.	10	..	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32
Indian Cement O.	350	..	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	..	28 12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	97 8
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	52
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	140
Central Provinces	100	7⅛ p.c.	108
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83 8
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind jLaght	100	6 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	625 +D
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	69
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	101 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		6 13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		477 8
Andhra Valley P.	1'000	..	795
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	58 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	828 12
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	880
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	..	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	307 8
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210 xD
New Berar	500	80	840
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	610
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	800
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	98 12
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	382 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	95
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	Sh. 8	5 6
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	302 8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	86
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	21 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	38 2
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	10 8
Thacker	50	..	150
Telephone	50	1	16
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 6
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760
Vulcan	10	..	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	362—8
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	..	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	858
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	803 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	335
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20
Century	100	20	383 12
Central India O.	100	16	443 12
Centrl India P.	500	5 p.c.	395
Ceylon	100	..	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	97 8
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	190
Currimbhoy	250	..	310
David	500	..	350
Dawn	250	40	570
Diamond O.	100	..	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0—13—6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	230
Edward Sassoon	200	..	112 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	21
Emperor Edward	500	..	275
Fazulbhoy	250	25	822 8
Finlay	100	20	127 8
Framjee Pwetit	1'000	..	550
Globe	100	..	42 8
Gokak	100	7	105
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10'0
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	187 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	373 12
Indian Woollen	50	..	2
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	70
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	..	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	900
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4675 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	97 8
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2225
Mathradas	100	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	95
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2175
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	215
New Great Eastern	200	10y	262 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	427 8
Pheonix	100	15	410
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	44 06
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460
Sholapur	1,000	1200	8900
Simplex	250	..	121 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	60
Standard	500	100	1175
Swadeshi	100	18	473 12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	69
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Ahmedabad	—	—	—	363-12x
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	315
Bombay Dyeing	803-12	805	801-4	803-12
Century	386-4	387-8	383-12	383-12
Central India	..	..	..	448-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	97-8
Crescent	..	..	..	190
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	112-8
Fazulbhoy	822-8	826-4	821-4	821-4
Finlay	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	187-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	373-12
Kohinoor	..	..	..	878-12
Madhowjee	..	..	..	97-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	95
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	..	..	..	262-8
Pabaney	..	..	..	230
Pearl	..	..	..	426-4
Phoenix	..	..	..	10
Simplex	..	..	125 125	12-82 122-8
Swadeshi	..	..	537-8 437-8	433-12 433-12
Swan Mills	..	..	..	160
Tata Mill	..	..	..	60
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	101-4
Bombay Steam Tram Co., Ord	..	..	..	90 93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	714
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	32 8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	30
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	52
Tata Hydro	827-8	827-8	822-8	827-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..	—	—	10-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.				36-2

QUOTATIONS—LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

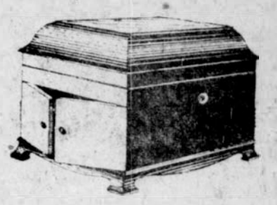
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Nov. 18.

		Rs. a. p.
Khadi		
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	"	1 0 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
E D. Sassoon	"	1 0 0
Elphinstone	"	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	"	0 14 6
Jamshed	"	0 14 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	"	1 3 6
Hindustan	"	1 4 6
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 4 9
Phoenix	"	1 3 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	"	1 3 9
Daud Sahib	"	1 3 0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5903		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 0
Hindustan	"	1 4 0
David Mill	"	1 3 9
Apollo	"	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	"	1 2 0
Long Cloth x Quality:—		
Kohinoor Mill	"	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	"	1 3 6
Gold Mohur	"	1 2 3
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 0
Century (Bugle)	"	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	"	1 2 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 2 6
Sakuntala	"	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	"	1 2 3
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.		
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	"	1 3 0
Century	"	1 5 0
Dhooties 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 5 0
Century	"	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	"	1 2 0
1386 Tata	"	3 11 0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	"	5 8 0
Century	"	5 10 0
Pearl Pabaney £5	"	5 12 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	5 12 0
Bleached Check:		
Kasturchand Mill	"	0 10 0
Bombay United	"	6 4 0
Black Check.		
5506 Sholapur	"	13 12 0
Textile Mill £3¼	"	5 6 9
Gabrun No. 5124:—		
Hindustan	"	10 2 0
Salita:—		
Century	Per lb.	1 3 6
Textile	"	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 3 6
Striped Sadis Yards 12		
777 Kohinoor Per Piece	"	3 0 0
777 Crescent	"	2 15 0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	"	1 6 0
Phoenix	"	1 6 0
Kohinoor	"	1 6 0
Chadar Kori Calender.—		
Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	"	1 3 0

PRIMAPHONES.

SPRING WINDING MODEL



Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Soundbox. Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.

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BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

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WONDERFUL WORK !!!

Works wonder in the earthly pleasure

MARAD MITRA LAPE

will make you a man in one day

1 Bottle Rs. 10

½ Bottle Rs. 5

MARAD MITRA YAKUTI

Renews all your lost vigour and enables you to enjoy the pleasure with increased delights. Try once.

1 Bottle Rs. 10

½ Bottle Rs. 5

NADI VAIDYA NARBHERAM SHAMJI.

KALBADEVI, BOMBAY. 2.

GUARANTEED for 5 YEARS

RELIABLE GOLD WRIST WATCHES.

from Rs. 20/- and upward

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131, 133, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY

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After any strenuous Sport —such as Polo, Tennis etc., a glass of Horlick's Malted Milk is exceedingly pleasing, for it is the ideal food-drink, combining nourishment, in an easily digested form with refreshment. It is made in a moment.

Horlick's Malted Milk

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

LUCKNOW RACES.

DISASTROUS DAY FOR FIRST FAVOURITES.

Details:—

THE SARGODHA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Highweight handicap for C. B. S. 3 years old and upwards other than those in class three or above.

Mr Roscoe's ROMANCE, 7-10, Japeth 1
Mr D Bhattacharjee's MANNERS, 8-6, Aldridge 2
Mr Scott's INDIA STEEL, 7-0 (cd 7-2), Balfour 3
Maj Vanrene's IRISH LOVE, 8-13, H Walker 4

Also ran:—Mooi 9-12, Sarfaraz 9-10, Kamala 9-1, Apple Blossom 8-9, Kaumudi 8-9, Country Maid 7-7 and Glendor 7-2.

Won by a neck, 2 lengths and a neck.

Time:—1 min. 4 2/4 secs.

S. P.:—Threes Irish Love and Manners, fours Romance, Mooi and Glendor, 5/1 Kaumudi, 6/1 Kamala, 8/1 Indian Steel, tens for the rest.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 24.

THE MOSUL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; Second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

A highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mr Armstrong's KHAIR, 7-0 (cd 7-2), Stokes 1
Mr Jackson's BURRASALAM, 8-9, Purtoosingh 2
Mr Kashi Charan's GREY ROSETTE, 10-2, H Walker 3
Mr Armstrong's ELECTRICITY, 8-9, Thompson 4

Also ran:—All Clear 8-9, Arabian Knight 9-2, Million 8-9, Ayala 7-3, Jabar 7-2 and Signaller 7-0 (cd 7-1).

Won by 3½ lengths, head, and 1¾ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 25 4/5 secs.

S. P.:—5/2 Grey Rosette, 3/1 Burrasalam, 4/1 Khair, 5/1 Arabian Knight, eights All Clear and Electricity, tens Millions, Jabar and Ayala, 20/1 Signaller.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 21-8; Places Rs. 8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 9.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

A highweight handicap for horses in class four.

Sirdars Mohd. Akram Khan and Mohd. Azam Khan's CREEL, 7-8, Jones ... 1
Mr Gregson's POMPANO, 9-4, McQuade 2
Lt-Col Coder's DAWN OF FREEDOM, 7-0, Ramchunder 3
Mrs. Scott's GOLDEN MEMORY, 7-0 (cd 7-2), Balfour 4

Also ran:—Earmark 9-8, Dunters 9-0, Lace 8-10, Work of Art 8-5, Lady Barbara 7-4, Troop Leader 7-0 (cd 7-8) and Cymerald 7-0 (cd 7-3).

Won by a short head, 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths.

Time:—1 min. 17 secs.

S. P.:—2/1 Pompano, 3/1 Creel, fives Golden Memory and Dawn of Freedom, 8/1 Lady Barbara, tens Lace and Cymerald, 15/1 Work of Art, 20/1 Troop Leader.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 8-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 21.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 to the winner; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A highweight handicap for horses in class three.

Mr J D Scott's PHARPAR, 8-4, Balfour 1
Capt Egan's STELLITE, 8-5, Edwards 2
Mr Scott's JACK, 9-0, Bond 3
Mr Rescoe's PRINCE WAHED, 9-2, O'Brien 4

Also ran:—Huon River 9-12.

Won by a head, neck and half length.

Time:—1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

S. P.:—6/4 on Prince Wahed, 2/1 against Stellite, eights Pharpar, Jack and Huon River.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 50; Places Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 9.

The race:—Prince Wahed set the pace and led until the bunch came up to three furlong post where Stellite and Pharpar drew level with the leader. Jack was about a length behind. The finish was exciting. Pharpar getting the verdict from Stellite just by showing out a head from outside.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

A highweight handicap for ponies other than those in class three or above.

Maj Vanrene's MILORD, 7-0, Fownes 1
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's DECLARE, 7-0 (cd 7-1), Stokes 2
Maj Exham's BRENOCK, 8-8, Capt Bernard 3
Maj Vanrene's LADY AVIDITY, 9-6, H Walker 4

Also ran:—Ba Myaing 10-12, Pamphylia 10-0, Verland Rose 9-7, La Mienne 9-2, Lord Vigil 8-8, Kishoree 7-10, Goodshot 11-7-4 (cd 7-9) and Patrick Sarsfield 7-0.

Won by half a length, neck and half a length.

Time:—1 min 4¾ secs.

S. P.:—Evens Verland Rose, 5/1 Milord, sixes Pamphylia and Lady Avidity, tens La Meinne, Brenock, Kishoree, Declare and Patrick Sarsfield, fifteens Ba Myaung and Goodshot.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 25 and Rs. 13.

THE INDIAN GRAND MILITARY STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.

Cup value £50 and Rs. 4,000 to the winner; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

A handicap steeplechase for horses that on or since 1st October, 1925, have been the property of and to be ridden by officers holding H. M. S. Commission in the Army or Air Force on full pay.

Capt George's KNACKY FOX, 10-10, Capt Cox 1
Mr Graham's PRIM, 12-10, Mr. Weber 2
Maj Misa's RAZZLEDAZZLE, 8-8, Owner 3
Capt Aizlewood's UPHILL, 11-13, Capt Frink 4

Also ran:—Simon's Mount 12-10 (fell), Durban 12-6 (fell), Silence 12-0, Steel Top 11-4, Come Along 11-0, Glaxo 10-10, Queen of Kilcash 10-7 (fell), Look Ahead 10-3 and Epicurean 9-0 (cd 9-13).

Won by one length, 3 lengths, 4 lengths.

Time:—5 mins. 7•2/5 secs.

S. P.:—5/2 against Prim, 3/1 Uphill, 4/1 Durban, 5/1 Razzledazzle, sixes Simon's Mount, Silence, Knacky Fox, Glaxo and Queen of Kilcash; tens Steel Top, Come Along and Look Ahead, 20/1 Epicurean.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 54; Places Rs. 14-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 12.

Knacky Fox dashed out as soon as the tapes were released and jumped over the first fence in front of the bunch. Immediately behind him were Steel Top and Prim. This order was unaltered for a long time, but Prim secured the lead when Bunch jumped over the last, but one fence. Prim was foremost jumping the last fence as well, but in flat he was caught and collered by Knacky Fox, who won by a length.

Lucknow.—The Indian Grand Military Steeple Chase resulted as follows:—

Captain George's KNACKY FOX 10/10 (Captain Hurst up) 1
Mr. Graham's PRIM 12/10, (Mr. Weber up) 2
Major Misa's RAZZLE DAZZLE 9/8, (Owner) 3

ALL INDIA CRICKET.

N. W. RLY. SUFFERS DEFEAT.

DELHI, Nov. 17.

The North-Western Railway suffered a crushing defeat at the hands of the Roshanara Club to-day in the first match for the semi-finals of the All-India Cricket Tournament.

With the overnight score of 169 runs Roshanara continued their second innings and made 474 runs. Captain Rogers batted freely all over the ground and put up 124, this being his second century in the Tournament.

The North-Western Railway had a very uphill task. Their batsmen collapsed one after another, losing seven wickets for a miserable figure of 37 runs. None of their batsmen could do anything in the shape of a stand before the fast bowling of Kelly and Morgan. The former got three wickets for 26 runs and the latter four wickets for 32 runs.

The Roshanara Club thus won by 298 runs.

Mehta's eleven from Bombay will play Meerut to-morrow.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

According to a Coonoor message heavy damage has been caused to the Nilgiri Railway as a result of the recent rains, about twenty slips having occurred between Adderly and Hillgrove. The weather has now cleared and repair work is being pushed on vigorously.—A. P.

Madras.—In addition to the three arrests already effected last week for being in possession of implements alleged to be used for counterfeiting hundred-rupee notes, the Central Station Railway Police have arrested two more persons from Kalahasti station. Further investigation is proceeding.—A. P.

Cawnpore, Nov. 17.—The Sessions Judge of Cawnpore delivered judgment to-day in the case known as the Cawnpore Municipal ballast case sentencing all the accused except Qamruddin to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

Madras, Nov. 17.—A serious accident occurred to-day at the Perambur Railway Workshops resulting in the death of one cooly and injury to six others owing to the collapse of three store sheds.—A. P.

Coonoor, Nov. 17th.—Through running on the Nilgiri railway with full train service will be resumed from the morning of the 20th.—A. P.

Amritsar.—The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee is now engaged in preparing preliminaries for the working of the Gurudwara Act.—A. P.

Amritsar.—It is understood that Government have issued instructions to district officers that for the registration of female voters their personal appearance need not be made compulsory.—A. P.

Adelaide.—South Australia beat Victoria by 123 runs. South Australia 170 (Blackie 7 for 71) and 410 (A. Richardson 52, Pritchard 69, Wainwright 56). Victoria 275 (Ryder 43, Love 63, Liddicut 62 not out, Grimmett 5 for 165) and 182 (Hendry 65 not out, Scott 6 for 58).—Reuter.

Melbourne.—Australian wheat harvest is preliminarily estimated at 112 million bushels but actually it is not likely to exceed a hundred million bushels.—Reuter.

New Orleans.—A portion of Mississippi docks has been destroyed by fire. The minimum damage is estimated at three million dollars.—Reuter.

Berlin.—D'Abernon authorises Reuter to confirm the report that he intends to resign the British ambassadorship in Germany immediately after the Locarno treaty (towards the successful conclusion of which he played no small part) is signed in London.—Reuter.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

MRS. NAIDU HONOURED BY BOMBAY WOMEN.

Under the auspices of several women's associations in the city a big women's meeting was held at the Majestic Cinema on Wednesday afternoon, to congratulate Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on her election as President of the forthcoming Congress. In the beginning a fine film was shown by the "Universal," and there were some beautiful songs sung by ladies.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay who presided said they had met there to congratulate Mrs. Naidu on her election as the President of the Congress which was not only an honour to her but to the entire Indian womanhood. If they would refer to their past history they would find Indian women always figuring prominently in every sphere of life. They were glad there was one great Indian woman now living who was the chosen of the nation, to preside over its greatest assembly.

Miss Engineer said the meeting organised that day showed what Indian women could do. The awakening of women was universal, and even Indian women were showing that they were capable of holding their own in every sphere of life. Mrs. Naidu was the embodiment of Indian womanhood and her charm and her learning had made her universally popular. She wished her a long life and a useful career in the future.

HER LIFE AN EXAMPLE.

Mrs. Hirabai Tata said they were honouring Mrs. Naidu because her whose life was an example to them; they knew her intense patriotism her work, and her love for India.

Dr. Miss Joshi said no Indian woman had hitherto been chosen to the presidential post of such a big and responsible assembly as the Congress and even in the west very few women had reached that position. The question of questions now was Hindu-Muslim unity and Mrs. Naidu's work in that direction was well-known to all. She had done more than any one to improve the relations between these two great communities and she hoped Mrs. Naidu would continue her great work.

A lady on behalf of the Gujrathi Hindu Street Mandal then spoke in appreciation of Mrs. Naidu's services.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta said she was glad the worth of Indian women was at last being appreciated in the person of Mrs. Naidu by electing her President.

Mrs. Gokhalay then presented Mrs. Naidu on behalf of Rashtriya Stree Mandal a beautiful khadan brocade saree. Many other presents were also given her on behalf of the other associations and she was then garlanded.

CROWN OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Mrs. Naidu in replying said she was offered a crown, she fully realised and appreciated, but it was not the crown of glory, or greatness or triumph, but of care work, and responsibility. She was thankful to the women of Bombay for giving her those beautiful presents and thus showing their appreciation of her small services of the country. It was no small responsibility, however, to preside over the Congress and she did not take up that work with joy or elation. When she was asked for her message on her election as President she said it was to do her work as a woman, that was to say to bring peace in the household. Her countrymen were fighting between themselves over things that mattered not. If she did not bring about unity between the different warring sections of her countrymen, if she failed to bring peace in the country, if she brought not the least happiness to the doors of her starving countrymen then she would think that her work was not complete and that her mission had failed to achieve its object. But for achieving success in her work she wanted the help of Indian womanhood and she asked thousands of young Indian women to prepare themselves to work for the uplift of their country. Unless the whole Indian womanhood joined hands with her, her task was doomed to failure. But then they must remember that the glory of success would be their glory, and the shame of her failure would equally be theirs, great things were at stake and she asked for the co-operation of the whole Indian womanhood in her responsible work.

With a vote of thanks to President and the proprietors of the theatre and the film, the proceedings terminated.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

An interesting historical exhibition will be held here under the auspices of the Historical Records Commission which meets here on November 23rd. For some weeks arrangements have been proceeding for the assembling of a collection of rare documents and relics of the great ages of the past. During the exhibition there will be on view a number of documents and pictures which have been brought here by the keeper of the Imperial Records from Calcutta. Several papers that will be read before the Commission will throw an amount of light on the historical problems of Lahore and its neighbourhood.—A. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 17.

Futures at New York:—

January	19.88+.11
March	20.02+.12
May	19.73+.13
July	19.33+.18

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. C. C. Liverpool:—

January	10.39—.08
March	10.42—.09
May	10.43—.08
July	10.34—.07

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 18.

Future Delivery Prices:—

December	10.50+.09
January	10.49+.10
March	10.52+.10
May	10.53+.10
July	10.45+.11
October	10.22+.08

EGYPTIANS.

January	18.60+.20

C. M. PAREKHS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Jute:—Albion 470; Alliance 530; Anglo-India 400; Auckland 235; Barnagore 160; Bally 185; Belvedere 450; Budge-Budge 420; Caledonian 515; Clive 35/6; Craig 5/4; Cheviot 235; Dalhousie 362; Delta 450; Empire 48; Fort Gloster 810; Fort William 327; Gourepore 715; Hukumchand 10/6; Hooghly 67; Howrah 35/10; Kamarhatty 560/63; Kankanarrah 460; Kelvin 775; Kinnison 945; Lansdowne 260; Lawrence 545; Lothian 345; Naihati 435; National 28; New Central 535; Northbrook 51; Orient 175; Presidency 7/6; Reliance 59/8; Standard 420; Union 570; Waverly 7/4; Hessian 21/8; Jute 127/8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 169; Keshavram Cotton 3/10.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/6; Madon Theatres 218; Imperial Bank 1437; Imperial Cmty. 368.

Remarks:—Market closed steady, rather below the best.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Ready Prices have dropped to-day evidencing a drop of about 2 Annas per cwt. on yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also eased to-day recording a drop of about 2½d. in Nov.-Dec. of 3½d. in Jan.-March Shipment Prices. July-Sept. Shipment Prices for New Crop Java Sugar also record a drop of about 2d. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready,, Rs. 15/- per cwt.
Shipment, Nov.-Dec. Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment, Jan.-March Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment, July-Sept. Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

London, Nov. 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold 77-4-11 downward tendency.
Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

In the share market jutes continued to show renewed strength and large turnover took place on interbazar account.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government securities:—Five per cent. Ican 1945-55 100/2, 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/13, do. 1931 104/14.

Railways: Dehri Rohtas Light Railway 13/12.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 20/4.

Jutes:—Albion 472/8, Alliance 533, Cheviot 240, Clive 35/10, Gourepore 710, Howrah 35/14, National 28/8, Northbrook 51-12 Huddea 54/8, Presidency 7/6, Reliance 60/8, Waverley pref 112.

Coals:—Berrea 15, Burrakur 21/8, Kalapahari 19/14, Britannia Engineering 5/10, Indian Iron and Steel 16/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 3/8, Firpo Ltd. 13, Spences Hotel 9, Titaghur Paper 4/6.

Tea Companies:—Batelli 7/2, Betjan 55/8, Bhatkawa 61/8, Bishnauth 37/2, Duffaghur 16/4, Dhunseri 6/8, Dimakusi 20/10 East India 27/12, Eastern Cachar 16, Grob 23, Hattikhira 30/8, Hasimara 43/12, Jayabarpara 26/4, Jutlibari 20, Loobah 15/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirty-seconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A. P.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, writes:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st July. 1925.	31st Aug. 1925.
Balance on 1925.	1925.	
In District Treasuries... With the Imperial Bank	2,48,32	2,26,48
of India, Bombay ...	24,58,80	19,62,20
Total ...	27,02,12	21,88,68
	30th Sept. 1925.	31st. Oct. 1925.
Balance on 1925.	1925.	
In District Treasuries ... With the Imperial Bank	2,35,23	2,53,67
of India, Bombay ...	9,95,86	7,39,83
Total ...	12,31,09	9,93,50

THE E. I. COTTON ASSN. LTD.

The fourth Annual General Meeting of the East India Cotton Association was held on Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Association's rooms at Sewree, Sir Pursotamdas Thakurdas presiding.

The fourth annual report and audited balance sheet for the year ended 31st August 1925 stated:—

Fluctuations in the Cotton Market during the year under review have been fairly normal as compared with preceding years, being within small limits. There was a drop of about Rs. 65 per candy at the commencement of the season which was gradually recovered but there was a decline of about Rs. 70 in May last.

During the year the sum of Rs. 7,60,531-9-4 has been expended on the New Exchange Building making a grand total to August 31st of Rs. 10,28,029 11-5.

MEMBERSHIP.

There were 399 Original members, 22 New Members, 3 New Members (Non-British), 8 Special Associate Members, 7 Associate Members, 28 New Associate Members, in all 467 Members on the Register on the 31st August 1925, a decrease compared with last year of 22 members.

During the year two members were posted as defaulters for Rs. 4,853 and Rs. 4,463 respectively and distributions were eventually made in full from their deposits.

In moving the adoption of the report the chairman expressed a hope that the legislation adopted by the Government recently against the false package and mixing of the cotton would be zealously practised by the members and that the fraud complained of would be a matter of the past. Referring to the business in Kutchs Khandi he said it was a disgrace and he urged the members not to indulge in it.

DEWAN CHAMAN LAL'S LECTURE.

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

Dewan Chaman Lal, M.L.A., delivered a public lecture last night on the present political situation. Mr. Abhyankar M.L.A. presided. The lecturer exhorted the audience to fight the battle of Swaraj and support the Swaraj Party programme. He deprecated internal dissensions in the party and condemned the talk of responsive co-operation since there was no response from Government. He appealed to all not to mind little incidents but to pursue the path of freedom. Mr. Abhyankar in supporting Mr. Chaman Lal requested the audience to ask those Swarajists who now favoured the acceptance of Ministerships whether they were wrong in first refusing them, and if not, what change had taken place in the political situation to warrant the acceptance of Ministerships now and what benefits the Ministerships could confer. Mr. Abhyankar carried the audience with him who applauded several times.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERCENEL.

Madras.—His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen gave a reception on Tuesday night at Government House, which was attended by a large number of guests. The function was preceded by an investiture.—A. P.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 18th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Differences.
NEW YORK	19.88	19.97 +9	19.88	+.11
LIVERPOOL	10.39	10.48 +9	10.49	+10

Sevri Rs. 394-8-0 Khandi Rs. 394-8-0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar's lecture "Problem before us" at the Young Men's Hindu Association's rooms, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 20.

The Passengers' Day, Public Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, Mr. Lalji Naranji presiding, 6 p.m.

Youth Week Celebrations: Opening Day: Public lecture by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on "The Revolt of the Young," Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding; Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The P. & O. S.S. "Ranpura" with the English mails of November 5 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

The S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Youth Week Celebrations: Sports Tournament, Wilson College Gym., Chowpatty, 3 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Nov. 19 (Thu.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 20 (Fri.)	6h. 48m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 21 (Sat.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 22 (Sun.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
Nov. 23 (Mon.)	6h. 50m	6h. 0m.

HINDU-MAHASABHA.

The Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha has decided to hold a Provincial Hindu Conference under the Presidentship of Sjt. Lala Rajpatrai at French Bridge on 5th, 6th and 7th prox.

The Sabha solicits Services of those who are interested in the Hindu Conference and also are willing to Volunteer their services during the forthcoming sessions. Those desirous of joining the Volunteer Corps are requested to send in their names with their respective addresses to any of the following (1) Secretary Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, 20, Apollo Street, Fort, (2) Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Tram Terminus, or (3) The Sekamanya Office, Rasti Building, Girgaon, Bombay.

YOUTH WEEK PROGRAMME.

Friday 20th 6-30 p.m. Public Meeting:—Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Dr. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, presiding will speak on "The Revolt of the Young," at The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Mayo Road, Fort.

Saturday 21st: 3 p.m. Open Air Sports Tournament at The Wilson College Gymkhana ground, Chowpatty, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtola, Kt. presiding.

Sunday 22nd: 4-30 p.m. Youth Conference:—President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu at the St. Xavier's College Hall, Fort.

Monday 23rd: 6-30 p.m. Arts and Crafts Exhibition to be opened by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A. presiding at the University Hall, Fort.

Tuesday 24th: 6 p.m., Variety Entertainments, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, presiding at the Excelsior Theatre, Fort.

Wednesday 24th: 6 p.m. Entertainment to Poor Children.

YOUTH WEEK CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Subjects Committee of the forthcoming Youth Conference will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, when representatives of institutions authorised to attend the same are requested to be present to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Conference.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji will supply to those interested in the problem of early nationalisation of the Indian Army, copies of his memorandum containing answers to the Indian Sandhurst Committee's questionnaire and "An Official Exposure of the Myth of Efficiency and Indispensaility of European officers for the Indian Army" on application to his address 237, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of to-day's date, under the heading "Council of State Balloting in Bombay" you state that out of the six non-Mahomedan candidates viz. the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Rattansey Dharamsey Mularji, Prof. V. G. Kale, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale and Mr. Hari Sitaram Dixit, the first three seem to lead the way. As you know the voting is by Ballot and any information supplied to you could only be based on the reports of interested parties. So far as my information goes the forecast made by you is not likely to prove correct. But whatever that may be, I think you will agree with me that it is highly prejudicial to the other candidates to circulate any report of this sort.

I hope in fairness to me and the other two candidates mentioned by you, you will publish this letter in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, etc.

H. S. DIKSHIT.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1925

INDIANISATION IN ENGLAND.

In an adulatory review of the Council of State published by the "Information" Department, Simla, eight lines have been devoted to the debate initiated last September by Mr. Pheroze Sethna on the Indianisation of the Staff in the High Commissioner's Office. The pamphlet is meant to extol the worth of a Chamber designed in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report as an instrument for over-riding the Assembly. The very conception of the Council of State as a subservient body, destroys the pretensions of responsible government underlying the Reforms, besides exposing the moral bankruptcy of the architects of change. These are commonplaces in political controversy, obscene only to the protagonists of responsive co-operation. When Mr. Sethna moved the resolution, he was met by a fusillade of intemperate criticism by the Anglo-Indian press, but the validity of his claim is proved by the continuous assertiveness of the Dominions in getting full representation of their own nationals in the High Commissioner's Office. When Mr. Sethna urged his case, his opponents seemed to think it as an anomalous demand. It is nothing of the kind because the claim of India has been illustrated in the attitude of South Africa which insists on the additional employment of South African whites in the office of the High Commissioner. By a strange supposition the whites in South Africa represent the full interests of the Dominion; that is a point which does not require refutation in the present context. The British Government having endorsed the pretension, let us examine the attitude of South Africa regarding the personnel of the High Commissioner's Office. South Africa is not satisfied with the idea of having too many Britishers in a function financed by the Cape Government. The fact needs emphasis because in the debate last September an effort was made to argue that the British partners in the Empire were indifferent to specific recruitment. The suggestion is false; even if it were true, it would not affect the equity of our case that in the Indian High Commissioner's Office there should be a fuller representation of Indians competent to discharge their responsibility.

To elucidate our argument and further to support Mr. Sethna's claim, we would draw the attention of the Government to the following message in the London "Times" urging the importance and the justice of giving a chance to South Africans in the High Commissioner's Office financed by the dominion:—

Johannesburg, Oct. 19th, 1925.

The Union Government will shortly consider proposals for the re-organization of the High Commissioner's Office in London. Mr. Raeding a Public Service Inspector, at the request of the High Commissioner, is carrying out an inquiry into the working of the office, and his report will shortly come before the Union Government. Probably the Cabinet will decide that more young South Africans must be employed at the London headquarters.

The desire that more South Africans should be employed in the High Commissioner's Office is just, natural and intelligible. When an office is located abroad, it is necessary to draw upon service available in the country. The High Commissioner for South Africa has to enlist a certain amount of employment in England, but there is no necessity for handing over directive office to Englishmen who own no allegiance to the South African republic. To mention the fact, is not to exacerbate racial feeling but to affirm a principle of equity. The economic loss is inconsiderable, but we have to value the moral influence and the catholic training of men who are engaged in the administration of the High Commissioner's Office. High officials in India seem to have a claim on high appointments in London as a wayside halt or as a retirement-privilege. The more profitable course would be to train Indians in the London Office and to give them a chance in the scope of reversion to India. The High Commissioner's Office should not be a bed of nepotism or fossil-deposits, but a live training ground for Indians available for trade and consular service at the command of the Indian Government. We have no exact idea of the proportion of dominion-service in the offices of High Commissioners in London, but it may be hazarded that the India Office is a bee-hive of dispensable careerists. Mr. Pheroze Sethna's resolution was meant to correct the tendency and to give well-trained Indians an opportunity of making good in the service of their country. We cannot afford to be captious about the present disproportion of Indians because the entire office has been taken over from the evil tradition of the Secretary of State. The men in service require protection, but our demand is confined to future recruitment and if the Secretary of State and the Government of India allow the High Commissioner to follow a pro-Indian policy, we would be satisfied, but then we are referring to a sphere whence so accomplished an expert as Sir Dadiba Dalal had been driven out without apology or explanation.

The High Commissioner owes responsibility to the Government of India and his appointment was an off-shoot of the Reforms. The Crewe Committee which was so reactionary as to recommend the retention of the Secretary of State's Council, pressed for the nomination of a High Commissioner in the following words:—"We are satisfied that the time has come for a demarcation between the agency work of the India Office and its political and administrative functions, and that the step would commend itself to all classes of opinion in India as marking the stage towards full Dominion status". By an Order in Council, the transfer was effected. Now we have a London Office spending thirty lakhs of the taxpayer's money to maintain an agency-office. There are 1,500 Indian students in Britain training themselves for a career in the service of their country. We value the administrative experience of the High Commissioner's Office but we find that only 7 out of 100 employees in London are Indians. The disparity is not due to the bequest of the Secretary of State who transferred part of his personnel in 1920 to the direction of the High Commissioner, because out of 120 new appointments, only 18 Indians were selected. The wrong is clear and undeniable, especially in view of the fact that most of the new recruits had been nominated to the lowest grade. The major proportion of fresh appointments ought to have gone to Indians, and Indians in Britain are able to work without the opposition of pernicious prejudice, because we know that colour-spite is not so rancorous in Britain as in India. The claim of Indians is nothing anomalous in the light of South African insistence, and we would suggest that the Indian High Commissioner's Office should not be used as a medium for the indoor relief of British youths to the detriment of Indians who would welcome any test of competitive merit.

CONTINUED HOSTILITY.

Bishop Fisher of Calcutta has just visited South Africa and as a conscientious and devout Christian has seen many things which have convinced him that the politics of that country with reference to its Native and Indian problems are conducted in an un-Christian spirit. In a message to "Indian Opinion" of Natal he says he has been reluctant to make any public pronouncement concerning the Indian situation. We can understand this hesitation, in face of the continued hostility with which the South African whites and their Government persist in regarding every Indian demand for the redress of their grievances. Bishop Fisher remarks that the "proposed anti-Asiatic Bill is not a solution, but an irritant. If adopted it will accomplish no purpose other than to aggravate the Indian population through persecution, to deepen its sense of martyrdom, and to raise up friends for the Indian community throughout the world". The unfortunate thing, however, is that the whites have become so intoxicated with the pride of power that they do not care for world opinion. Bishop Fisher suggests a conference attended by representatives of the Empire, India, the South African Government and the South African Indian community, but the suggestion is evidently lost on the author of the Anti-Asiatic Bill. He pursues his campaign of hostility to the reasonable and modest demands of the Indians in the colony. The Bill against which a further protest was made to him by an Indian deputation on Monday last is to be left over to a Select Committee but the minister declared his uncompromising attitude by emphasising his determination that there would be no deviation from its principle. The recent session of the South African Indian Congress came to the conclusion that the Bill had no other ultimate object than "the complete segregation of Indians, deprivation of their proprietory rights, and ultimate elimination of the Indian community". The Minister wants constructive criticism from Indians when the Select Committee considers the Bill. When a man is going to be robbed of his elementary rights such as the peaceful possession of what he has acquired, the only constructive criticism he can make is that the robbery must cease. The Minister hopes Indians will be ensnared into some pitfall of a compromise to which they will agree as the lesser of two evils. The Government of India ought to take into account the fact that such a compromise will be to the peril of the Indian case, and as they are never weary of telling us here that they are still negotiating they must press for the Round Table Conference which Dr. Gool and Bishop Fisher suggest. The author of the iniquitous measure for segregating the Indians found it against etiquette to say anything more on the subject than that there was correspondence going on between his Government and the Indian Government, but the latter ought not to feel such convenient hesitation in giving full publicity to whatever efforts they have hitherto made. The more secretive the Government of India become in this matter, the more difficult it is for the Indian public not to charge them with neglecting to do all that they can.

As we pointed out the other day, the White policy in South Africa is based far more on racial arrogance than on any legitimate fear that the Indians are an economic danger. There is a deliberate attempt all over South and East Africa to subject Indians of every class to insulting hardships. We read, for example, in the "African Comrade" of October 24 of a journey made by two educated Indians as second class passengers on the railway between Morogoro and Tabora, and of another by steamer by an Indian of position from Zanzibar. After describing the insulting treatment in each case, the editor asks. "What is it that makes Hotel keepers fight shy of an Indian resident? What actuated the Agent of the steamer to turn out a respectable Indian from his cabin after he had been given a birth in it? What emboldened the plebian caterer of the train to molest us, insult us, starve us, and in the end to say to us in so many words that Indian nationality was a bar to our dining in the car? There is only one answer, the poisonous and pernicious spirit of race hatred which manifests itself in segregation." This is segregation in practice although illegal. When it is legalised and extended to driving Indians out of their possessions, one can imagine the plight of our countrymen overseas. Nothing but our determined agitation here can remove their misery. Good Christians may lament it, but unless united India supports, by some practical measures of retaliation, however limited in the beginning, the brave struggle of her nationals overseas, White arrogance in South Africa will not hesitate to pass the insulting legislation.

Notes of the Day.

Russo-German Treaty.

While the Western Powers in Europe are delighted with the Locarno Pact with Germany, Russia is glad that a Russo-German Treaty has been signed at the same time. This is expected to improve the trade relations between the two neighbouring countries and as M. Litvinoff, the acting Foreign Minister of the Soviet Governments, declared to a group of foreign press correspondents, it is comprehensive in its range. Apart from the main treaty ten other conventions have been signed relating to not only commercial, but also political and economic, matters. Germany has been obliged after the loss of her colonies to buy raw materials and victuals from other countries than Russia but with the improvement of internal economic conditions in that country, in return for her machinery and other high grade manufactured articles, Germany expects to obtain large supplies of grain from Russia. Before the war, German exports to Russia were 47.5 per cent of the total quantity exported and Russia sent to her 30 per cent. of her exports. There is every indication that these figures will go still higher now. But this closer commercial relationship is sure to be followed by a more intimate political understanding.

Shameless Pettifogging.

Mr. Justice Page of Calcutta has been saved from a very unpleasant predicament by the leniency of two colleagues on the bench who disposed of a charge in which he figured as assailant. Their lordships may be presumed to have weighed evidence without any personal bias, but the leniency is apparent in the fact that they admitted the error of the police magistrate in handling the case and at the same time held it unnecessary to regularise the procedure for the strict vindication of justice. An overseer of the municipal water-works department called on Justice Page to recover arrears or in default to cut off the water-supply. The learned judge was in choleric mood, because after the episode he himself realised there was something to apologise for and he submitted a curious letter of regret to the Corporation. The apology was graceless and half-hearted, and it did not admit the truth of the allegations. The municipal subordinate filed a case for assault which the magistrate unceremoniously dismissed. Mr. Justice Walmsley and Mr. Justice Chakravarty who heard the final application declared that the obvious duty of the magistrate was to have issued summons on the accused. We do not want to speculate on the reasons inducing the magistrate to follow an exceptional course, but it is clear that Mr. Justice Page escaped the embarrassment of appearing before the Court. Instead of making a clean breast of everything, counsel for the judge tendered a conditional apology to the effect that "without admitting anything his client was prepared to express regret if anything had happened which had wounded the feelings of the complainant." If Mr. Justice Page was the framer of the apology, it is evident that by his continuance on the bench he is depriving the class of pettifogging lawyers of a remarkable ornament.

Sanctity of Law!

Only last year Mr. Justice Page was the cause of some commotion in the court when he sought to justify his inconsiderate treatment of a senior lawyer by shouting that, as the King-Emperor's representative, he would stand no nonsense. The King can do no wrong and in negotiating the visit of the water-works overseer, the old obsession must have influenced his conduct. If the magistrate had followed normal procedure, his lordship would probably have had a bracing experience of the sanctity of the law he is supposed to administer. His two colleagues think that the procedure was wrong, but they do not deem it necessary to resume the case from the initial stage. The "Bengalee" aptly summarises the result as "Not guilty," but dont do it again." Law ought generally to be above the charge of being a respector of persons.

Mrs. Besant and Theosophy.

Theosophists are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of their Society, and it will be of interest to them as to many other admirers of Dr. Annie Besant's work in India how she became first acquainted with Theosophic ideas. According to the account given by the Diarist of the "National Athenaeum" of Oct 17th, a version of the facts which he says has come to him on direct authority, it was in the following manner.

"Mrs. Besant, by joining the Fabian Socialists was separating from Bradlaugh and losing an essential part of her livelihood, which came from lecturing to the Secularist societies, whose members were mostly individualist Radicals. She asked Bernard Shaw if he could help her with some reviewing, and he handed over to her the two big volumes (of the Secret Doctrine) which had been sent to him by the "Pall Mall Gazette." Mrs. Besant read them and surrendered to Madame Blavatsky with results not likely to be computed. In Bernard Shaw, therefore, we see the unwitting villain of the piece, answerable, in his degree, for Annie Besant's Theosophy, her exploits in India, and the astonishing Sunday evenings at Queen's Hall."

From small beginnings arise big events. The most remarkable service to India of the Theosophical mission, is the succession of workers from abroad who rising superior to race-differences, have toiled in the fields of education and research. Theosophists have been free from the bane of racialism, a virtue that overwheighs all the force of hostile strictures.

Communal Harmony in the Punjab.

Will there be communal harmony in the Punjab, although just at present Punjab politics are, as Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer puts it, "a welter of chaos at first sight"? Mr. Ranga Iyer, who gives his impressions of Punjab politics in the latest issue of the "Swadesamitren" is optimistic, and thinks this communal harmony is in sight. There is reason to share his optimism, because the representatives of the vernacular Press in the Punjab, which hitherto chose to describe every communal struggle for office or for the perpetuation of some fantastic religious prejudice in flamboyant and excitable language, have jointly agreed not to publish any articles which will fan the flames of communal passion. Mr. Iyer says Lalaji is as sincere about Hindu Sangathan as Dr. Kitchlew is about Muslim organisation and both are equally sincere about Swaraj. Dr. Kitchlew has been in complete agreement with Swarajist policy, but grumbled "that there was not full-blooded obstruction." Lalaji is wholly with the Congress in the country and with the Swarajist policy in the Legislature, and "would confine his communalism to the Hindu Maha Sabha." If he succeeds in doing that, and the leaders of the Tanzim movement have similar good sense, harmony will revive in the Punjab much sooner than many of us expect. There is a great deal of truth in Mr. Iyer's observation that the Hindu quarrel in the Punjab is "not with the Muslims but with their mis-leaders." but it should not be forgotten that the Punjab Muslims can and do make a similar retort.

NEW IMPULSES IN EDUCATION.

THE MONTESSORI SAMMELAN.

(CONTRIBUTED)

The Montessori Sammelan arranged by the Dakshina Murti educational institution at Bhavnagar may be regarded as the outcome of the spirit of revolt against the malpractices of the existing systems of education. The revolt appears to have assumed various shapes in various directions. And, the Montessori Sammelan held last week at Bhavnagar may be described as one of the interesting manifestations of the new impulses in education. The Sammelan at Bhavnagar had brought together in a select assemblage men and women whose interest in the programme arranged by the promoters could not be mistaken. They were, most of them, students, eager to learn, to enquire, to understand. Such an assemblage was, in the first place, an unsought but not an undeserved compliment to the promoters. It was, secondly, a necessary help on the occasion of the first Sammelan organised by them. It saved them from the unrealities usually associated with enthusiastic gatherings of a like nature.

An Overcrowded Programme.

It was not exactly their fault that the programme they placed before the Sammelan appeared to be overcrowded. They had, during their first venture, to encounter many of the difficulties which they could, after a time, avoid. The time alloted to the essays, to the lectures, discussions and demonstrations required adjustments suited to the requirements of the visitors. These adjustments would be, one felt, forthcoming as the requirements became more articulate and definite. The programme contained, besides, the interesting address by the president, Mrs. Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai, herself reputed to be an enthusiastic student of the Montessori system, explanatory speeches from the promoters and essays on various subjects, mathematics, music, the three R's, and the art instincts, the play-way and child psychology. The essays were largely explanatory and in many cases informative. And, although there sometimes crept in the off-hand speeches the irrelevance and the facile enthusiasm peculiar to newly popular ventures, the essays and the discussions were more or less business-like. The set speeches combined explanation and information with special pleading as well. The demonstra-

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"STIFFEN THE PROGRAMME."

A MERE WRANGLE

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the leader of the Bombay Swaraj Party, who has just returned to Bombay was interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" on the Kelkar-Jayakar controversy and its bearings on the future of the party. Mr. Jamnadas says it is the duty of those Swarajists who think that office should be accepted to resign at once from the Party and not continue an insidious propeganda from within. As far as Bombay Swaraj Party is concerned, it is going to circularise its members immediately either to resign their membership of the Council, or to work loyally all that the party stands for, and Mr. Jamnadas says the members of the Council Swaraj Party should now reorganise themselves under the leadership of Mr. Nariman, "the one faithful among the faithless", as he calls him. Mr. Jamnadas advocates a stiffening of the party programme in the direction of civil disobedience.

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCES.

Mr Jamnadas said: It is very deplorable that unfortunate developments should have occurred after the conciliatory speech of Pandit Motilal Nehru at the Gaiety Theatre on the 9th instant. However, it is best when there are differences so acute and unmistakable the public should be taken into complete confidence about them. I do not want to bring any personalities in the discussion of this question, because they are likely to do more harm than good. Besides, however largely personalities may loom on the surface, the difference at bottom is more of principle and method than merely a clash of personalities. I am sure that Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar honestly hold the opinion to which they have recently given expression. The loss of Mr. Jayakar to the Swaraj Party, serious though, will be the loss of an able and distinguished individuality. But that is all. His declaration of war, as he has chosen to call it, and his threat of fire and sword are mere stage thunder and will not raise a hair among the Swarajist ranks in Bombay. He had declared similar war in July 1923 on the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, but in the November following the party captured under Mr. Patel's leadership four out of five seats contested in the city in spite of Mr. Jayakar's aloofness. When, however, Mr. Kelkar joins forces with him the situation becomes much more serious. Mr. Kelkar is not merely an All-India leader, but he commands immense influence in the Maharastrian circles. There is no man living to-day in Maharastra who wields greater influence than Mr. N. C. Kelkar. Though mild and unassuming, he has the courage of his convictions almost bordering on fanaticism, and when he is roused he will not hesitate to walk through the streets of Budhwar Peth in Poona though pelted with stones from both sides of the streets by infuriated crowds, if a necessity arose for such a course. For some time to come at any rate, therefore, the fortunes of the Swaraj Party in the Maharastra have been seriously prejudiced, although I do not think that in the long run Maharastrians can regard the acceptance of office in the gift of Government as the right method for the country's salvation.

SWARAJISTS' PERFORMANCE.

On the main question of the existing differences in the Swaraj Party, I held that there is no justification for departing from the policy that is now in force. That the Swarajists have not been able to carry out to the letter what they promised to the electorate may be accepted as a statement of fact. But it will also be accepted that they have always tried to do what they have promised to do; some elasticity in method is always inevitable in active politics and you cannot have a political programme put in an iron frame incapable of a little adjustment according to circumstances. But that is quite different from saying that because a little change here and there has been found necessary, therefore, the whole front should be abandoned and the battle given up! That would be treason to the electors who have relied upon our promises, and I do not think it is either honourable or expedient to depart from the election manifesto issued by the Swaraj Party in 1923. No one likes to be fooled and the electorate is far too intelligent to be fooled and tricked in the manner now advocated. To fail with honour is any day preferable to succeeding by breach of faith. I confess I do not understand the distinction that is now being made between a member of the Executive Council and an ordinary member of the Swaraj Party in the matter of party discipline. The Swaraj Party is a party formed with a common programme and nobody who did not agree with that programme should have joined that party, and it is not open to an ordinary member, equally with members of the Executive Council, to carry on a propaganda against the party's programme. We are told that those who are in favour of acceptance of office will, while agitating for it, keep their pledges given to the electorates, and will not accept office during the next twelve months. These people quite ignore the fact that their duty does not begin and end with the non-acceptance of office to-day. They have further to fight for the next twelve months in and outside the Councils in support of the present policy of the party. It is difficult to imagine how those who are advocating acceptance of office to-day could fight for the next twelve months against the acceptance of office as they are honourably bound to do under their election pledges. I think all those who agree with Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar, and who happen to be Swarajist members of any legislative body, owe a duty to themselves, to the party and to the public to tender their

(Continued on next page.)

COMMUNISTS AND FASCISTS.

GOVT'S PARTIALITY.

LABOUR CHARGE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Labour Party's allegations that Government was discriminating against the Communists in favour of the Fascists found expression in the House of Commons, to-day, when Mr. J. H. Thomas asked for explanation of the action of the Director of Public Prosecutions in the case of four members of the National Fascisti who were recently bound over in connection with the charge of taking forcible possession of a Labour newspaper van. Mr. Thomas declared that this action would destroy public confidence in the impartial administration of Justice.

Sir Douglas Hogg, Attorney-General, said that the Director of Public Prosecution was of opinion that evidence against the four accused was not sufficient to support the charge of larceny. Sir D. Hogg said he was satisfied that that view was right. No political pressure of any kind was put on the Public Prosecutor, whereas in the case of the prosecution of Mr. Campbell, Editor of the "Workers' Weekly," a year ago, the then Attorney-General, on behalf of the Cabinet, instructed the Public Prosecutor.—Reuter.

LOCARNO TREATY & LABOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Labour Party has decided to move an amendment to Mr. Chamberlain's motion in favour of ratifying the Locarno Treaty at to-morrow's debate in the House of Commons. The amendment sets forth that while agreeing to the ratification and expressing satisfaction at the impending entry of Germany into the League of Nations and the improvement in international relations evinced at Locarno, the House records its opinion that the real text of the Treaty must depend on whether it will be followed by disarmament, and regrets that it does not contain definite provision in that regard. Reuter.

The House further invited to express the view that the treaty should be followed by positive steps to secure adhesion of Russia to the League and its participation in European agreements.—Reuter.

LOCARNO AGREEMENT.

APPROVED BY GERMAN GOVT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Berlin.—The Cabinet's decision regarding the Locarno Treaties indicates that Government and the President approve of the Locarno Agreement, and intend to sign it on 1st December which the Federal Premiers and the Reichstag will certainly sanction. Government seems to be convinced that Locarno signifies the beginning of a new political era in Europe. On the other hand, newspapers are not very enthusiastic over the "alleviations" of the Rhineland. Nationalist journals point out that the Allied Notes make no mention of the region in the revision of the Rhineland Agreement and restrictions on German Civil Aviation.—Reuter.

DISCHARGE OF FRENCH DEBTS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said that he had received a letter from M. Caillaux during the recess intimating acceptance of the principle of the French debt by annuities of twelve and a half millions over 62 years subject to the settlement of the outstanding important points, discussion on which will shortly be resumed.

Mr. Churchill added that the Italian Government had been invited to send representatives to Britain to negotiate the funding of her debt to Britain. Discussions will start very shortly. He announced that a settlement has been reached with Roumania and he hoped that an agreement will be reached in regard to the war debts of Portugal, Greece and Yugo-Slavia in the next few months.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCE DEBATE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Paris.—The Socialist Party's decision not to contest the Government's financial proposals is important in view of the opening of the Chamber, to-day for the momentous financial debate which is expected to last at least a month, and in which herculean efforts will be required to obtain even a narrow majority for the Government's proposals in both the Houses. Government's difficulties have been increased by the fact that the most controversial proposal must be voted by 8th December when two and a half milliards Treasury Bonds will be fully due for repayment. Having no funds to redeem the Bonds, and in order to avoid resorting to inflation, Government proposes to suspend the payment and to give the holders other bonds in exchange.—Reuter.

REPORTED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Cairo.—The Syrian newspaper "Alif Boa" learns that peace negotiations have been opened between the French authorities and the Jebel Druse leader, Sultan El Atrash.—Reuter.

"PERSONAL SPITE."

MISQUOTATIONS AND PERVERSIONS.

PANDITJI EXPOSES MR. KELKAR.

FUTILITY OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BILASPUR, Nov. 18.

"Of late there has been a rift in the lute evidence by the standard of revolt raised by some of the leaders of your party. So also the recent apostacy of some of the prominent Swarajists has brought home to you the necessity of purging your Party of such place hunters, and you have therefore started this campaign of infusing a new life and vigour into the drooping spirit of this organization. We take this occasion of assuring you of our staunch support and allegiance to the orthodox creed of the Swaraj Party."

In these words Chanda gave Maharashtra's answer to Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar in the joint address presented to Pandit Motilal Nehru by the Municipal Committee and the District Council. After these addresses Panditji was entertained at an "At Home" given by the members of the local bar. In the course of his speech at a crowded public meeting which followed, he referred to the attack of Mr. Jayakar and said that he had in vain tried to find in it some definition or description of the kind of responsive co-operation which Mr. Jayakar desired. He did not mind the personal abuse to which he was very liberally treated but it pained him to see that even in the references he had made at Bombay to Mahatma Gandhi and the late Deshbandhu Das were grossly misrepresented. With Mahatma Gandhi he had expressed his entire agreement as to the impracticability of a resort to civil disobedience in the near future and had only added that the view though fully justified by the existing circumstances, must not be taken as an attempt on the part of Mahatma Gandhi to indulge in a prophecy. Only that morning a European friend had told him that a political prophet was a fool and the speaker had too high a respect for Mahatma Gandhi to think that he would indulge in a political prophecy. As for Deshbandhu Das all he had said was that he had not shared the optimism of the latter in regard to the outcome of the Reading-Birkenhead confabulations. There was absolutely nothing derogatory of either of the two great men and he begged the audience not to be misled by Mr. Jayakar's distorted versions. Dealing with the latter's claim to be now free to proclaim the doctrine of responsive co-operation, he said that that was a debatable question and could be authoritatively decided only by the General Council of the Swaraj Party. He would, however, point out that in the case of a party of action such as the Swaraj Party undoubtedly was, every office bearer and individual member would be governed by the same discipline and Act of indiscipline by a common soldier is no less reprehensible than that of an officer. But Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar after resigning their seats from the Executive Committee of the Party had not descended to the level of ordinary members because each of them still occupied even a higher position than that of a member of the Executive Committee. One of them was the Deputy leader in the Assembly and the other, the leader of the Party in the Bombay Council. He then pointed out the misquotations made by Mr. Jayakar from the speaker's previous speeches and characterised the arguments based on them as childish. The only quarrel both Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar had with the speaker was that he did not give the name of responsive co-operation to the policy of the Party. Could there be any thing more childish than for sane and sober men to try to destroy something admittedly good and proper simply because people other than themselves refused to give it the name they wished.

WHO INITIATED MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayakar had, however, let the cat out of the bag when he told his audience about his interview with a prominent official member who had said that the "Swarajists should rather blame themselves than the Government so long as they do not accept responsibility." This it was now clear was the turning point of Mr. Jayakar's change of faith. After relating this conversation Mr. Jayakar said "acceptance of responsibility must therefore be the next programme of the Swaraj Party." That showed how and by whom Mr. Jayakar was converted. The Pandit, then dealt with the so-called changes in the Swarajist Programme on the lines of his former speeches declining to take any notice of the personal attacks made by Mr. Jayakar. He thought, however, that he should make a correction in the story related by Mr. Jayakar of a sanyas in who had started for salvation, but was lost in the dancing house on the way before reaching Benares. The story as the speaker had heard it was slightly different. There was not one but three Sanyasins who had started for salvation. One of them had a preconceived partiality for dancing houses. The second thought they were not so bad as they were considered and the third was out to destroy them altogether. The three started together and on coming to a dancing house on the way side the first two entered and were lost in it. The third continued his weary walk towards Benares which was eventually reached after many trials and tribulations.

'STRING OF ABUSES.'

Leaving Chanda at midnight Panditji arrived on Sunday morning at Bhandara. Soon after arrival he motored to Tumsar where he received and replied to addresses presented by the Municipal Committee and the District Board. He and Mr. Abhkankar then addressed a public meeting. On the way back Panditji and Mr. Abhyankar made short speeches to the crowds assembled on the road-side and returned to Bhandara just in time for the big meeting. In the course of his speech here Panditji dealt with Mr. Kelkar's speech at Poona. There was nothing in that speech, said the Pandit, except a string of abuses and misrepresentations but it showed up the man. Mr. Kelkar had evidently been storing up in his mind stray remarks made by the Pandit from time to time and had now presented them to his Poona audience in a distorted form to give vent to the personal spite which he had been harbouring for years past. The Pandit would not have cared even to notice that speech had it not been for the fact that it was a deliberately mischievous attempt to prejudice Maharashtra against him. He stood by the observation that "the Congress was not going to be the handmaid of the Maharashtra," which indeed was absolutely true of any other province in India. As to the remark "people remember the Mahratta Ditch." He could not conceive how the most perverse mind could possibly take it to be a disparagement of the Mahratta race. It could only have been a reminder to Mr. Kelkar of the past achievements of his great race which had pushed its conquests as far a field as Calcutta. The Pandit failed to understand the point of Mr. Kelkar's retort which he trotted out with evident pride that "There are ditches everywhere." It only showed to him, the speaker, that Mr. Kelkar was hopelessly blundering in the ditches of his own imagination and could not get out of them. The unkindest cut of all, however, was the insinuation that the Pandit had at any time spoken contemptously, even disrespectfully, of the late Lokmanya Tilak. He characterised it as wholly untrue and read extracts from the speech he delivered at Poona when he unveiled the statue of the Lokmanya. The special invitation of Mr. Kelkar himself showing the very high regard the speaker had for the Lokmanya. The incidents Mr. Kelkar was referring to had happened long before that event. Why was it then that he was known to Mr. Kelkar as a maligner of the great Lokmanya was above all persons above even Mahatma Gandhi chosen to perform the solemn ceremony.

After Panditji's speech Mr. M. V. Abhyankar spoke in Marathi and exposed the utter futility of the arguments in favour of accepting Ministerships and other posts in the gift of the Government. His speech was very much appreciated.

ROUSING RECEPTION AT RAIPUR.

Panditji left for Raipur the next morning after receiving and replying to the addresses of the Municipality and the District Council of Bhandara which echoed the sentiments expressed at Chanda. At Raipur the Pandit was given another rousing reception. The first function was the presentation of addresses on behalf of the Municipality and the District Council and this was followed by a very largely attended garden party given by the citizens. The last function was a public meeting at which the Pandit spoke at length on the situation dealing with the work of the Swaraj Party and disposing of the arguments of those who favoured the acceptance of offices on the lines of his previous speeches. At the end of his speech Panditji strongly supported the candidature of Seth Govind Das to the Council of State and exhorted the voters to vote for him.

Panditji visited the National School this morning and left for Bilaspur in the afternoon.

HON. SIR MUHAMMED HABIBULLAH.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Habibullah and Lady Habibullah left Madras on Monday for Calcutta. Sir Muhammad after meeting Lord Reading at Calcutta will proceed to Delhi reaching there on the 20th instant and resumes charge of his office on the afternoon of the 21st. The health of Sir Muhammed and Lady Habibullah has much improved.—A. P.

LAKH OR 10 LAKHS?

MUMTAZ TO CONTEST WILL.

BAWLA AFFAIR DEVELOPMENT.

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

Interesting developments are expected to take place in connection with the Malabar Hill murder case. Mumtaz Begum with her father and mother has been at Amritsar for the last few weeks. It is stated that the newspaper statements that Mumtaz Begum took Rs. 40,000 from the executors of the late Mr. Bawla (against the amount due to her by Mr. Bawla's will) is incorrect. She is said to have actually taken only Rs. 20,000. The whole of this sum it is learnt has been utilised on feasts and charity in celebration of certain ceremonies connected with the birth of Mumtaz's daughter who has been christened Saadat Begum.

The balance accruing to Mumtaz from Mr. Bawla's property has not yet been paid, and it is learnt is likely to be disputed. It will be recalled that at the time of his death, Mr. Bawla made a will which he dictated to Sergeant Watkins of the Bombay Police. Under this will, one lakh was left "to my Mumtaz." It was contended on behalf of Mumtaz that the document signed by Bawla contains ten lakhs in figures in the amounts left both to Bawla's mother and to Mumtaz. In these two figures, the last ciphers were struck out and initialled by Sergeant Watkins and not by Mr. Bawla who signed the will. The parents of Mumtaz calculate the property of the late Mr. Bawla to be worth over Rs. 40 lakhs, and it is stated that they intend to fight out this point in the Bombay Courts and also claim the share of Bawla's daughter. Mumtaz Begum, it is learnt will settle down in domestic life.—A. P.

CLAIM FOR VALUABLE JEWELS.

"VAZIR BEGUM TO PETITION VICEROY"

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17.

Mumtaz Begum's mother, Vazir Begum, also intends to petition the Viceroy for permission to claim from the Indore State her valuable jewels which, it is alleged, she left there. These jewels, it is alleged, she inherited from her grandmother, Bi Mora, who is said to have obtained precious gems and diamonds worth lakhs of rupees from the late Maharajah Ranjit Singh.—A. P.

AMERICAN POLICY RE SUBMARINES.

LONDON Nov. 18.

Washington.—The White House has issued a statement that while President Coolidge is prepared to listen with an open mind to the suggestions for further restriction on use of submarines, the American policy as laid down at Washington remains unchanged.—Reuter.

COASTING STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

New York.—The coasting steamer Lenape en route to Jacksonville with 200 passengers on board is on fire and is endeavouring to reach Delaware breakwater. Numerous vessels have gone to her assistance. It is stated that the flames are visible from Atlantic City.—Reuter.

"LENAPE'S" PASSENGERS RESCUED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lewes (Delaware).—It is believed that all passengers on board the "Lenape" have been rescued. The "Lenape" was anchored at roadstead when the fire borke out and the steamer was soon ablaze from stem to stern. The passengers hung over the bows until they were picked up by the Lenape's boats. Some passengers fell into water on leaving the ship whose masts had fallen. A number of rum runners helped in the rescue.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London.—"The Gazette" announces that Sir George Lloyd has taken the title of Baron Lloyd of Dolobran in the county of Montgomery.—Reuter.

(Continued from Column 6.)

propose to suggest political remedies, but he would suggest the appointment of a parallel commission entirely Indian in its composition and with an Indian as its President so that it might hear all interests affected and come to a decision with a view to help at least the Swaraj Government to come. Such occasions as this when all parties unite on a common platform were rare and he would request the Ministerialists in Madras who were supposed to be one with them in this matter to support them at least in the appointment of a parallel commission.

Mr. V. Ramadas advocated the boycott of the Commission.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty and carried unanimously. The President was authorised to communicate the resolution to the proper authorities. The meeting broke up late at night.

PACKED COMMISSION.

WANT OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

MADRAS PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

It was a representative gathering that assembled this evening at the Victoria Public Hall to enter its emphatic protest against the constitution of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange and endorse the resolutions of the Assembly that the Commission does not adequately and effectively represent the Indian public opinion. Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Deputy President of the Legislative Assembly, presided on the occasion and in a forceful speech condemned the attitude of the Government in the matter. He said: "If disregard of Indian public opinion may be said to be the leading feature of the attitude of the Government of India, during the past five years contumacious disregard of that opinion is the language in which to characterise the attitude of the Finance Department of the Government of India. One would have thought that a responsible Government would have rallied the serious mistake it had made after the vote of the Assembly on the motion for adjournment which Mr Jinnah made to draw the attention to the inadequate and unsatisfactory nature of the composition of the Royal Commission on Indian currency viewed from the standpoint of Indian interests. Was it too much to expect that a Government which was professedly out to satisfy Indian demand for inquiry into the vital problems of Indian currency by appointing a Royal Commission could not hesitate to satisfy the same opinion, in regard to personnel of the Commission also. Yes, it was. We regret we were dealing with the Indian Government and not with a responsible Government."

After referring to the genesis of the present Commission and the unsatisfactory nature of the Commissions that have preceded it which have brought about condemnation ever from disinterested quarters, the speaker said that though it might be true as the Finance Member said that there were comparatively few people who claim a deep knowledge of the subject and perhaps fewer still who possess it, yet it could not be denied that currency enters deep into their daily life in a way that scarcely anything else enters. That was why they could not ignore this Commission, they could not afford to allow judgment to go by default.

The main resolution of the day was moved by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and it says: "That this public meeting of the citizens of Madras (1) places on record its emphatic protest against the composition of the present Royal Commission inasmuch as the interests of India are not adequately and effectively represented therein notwithstanding the undertaking given by the Finance Member in the Assembly in that regard, (2) and while whole-heartedly supporting the protest made in this behalf by the Assembly expresses its regret that no non-official Indian of Southern India has till now been given a place on any of the Financial Commissions, (3) and calls upon His Majesty's Government in accordance with the suggestion made in the course of the debate on the adjournment motion in the Assembly on 25th August last to forthwith appoint more Indian members to the said Royal Commission so as to secure effective and adequate representation of Indian interests therein and inspire public confidence."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jamal Mohamed and supported by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, M. L. C., Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chetty, M. L. C., Mr. S. Satyamurthy, Mr. V. Ramadas and Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty and carried unanimously.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar speaking on the resolution said that the resolution before them was intended in his opinion not to bring about a change or addition in the personnel which the obstinacy of the Government will never bring about, but to record their want of entire confidence in the composition as well as in the conclusions of the Committee which may more or less be anticipated. The Indians who were there with the exception of one were admitted by Sir Basil himself as having been put there because they had the courage to differ from their own countrymen. The interests of Indian banking and Indian Finance which are likely to be vitally affected by some of the questions to be investigated by the Commission such as the entrustment of note issue to the Imperial Bank, the location of reserves and the utilisation of reserves for the benefit of London financiers or of the Imperial Bank in India were wholly ignored; while the producer and the exporter who are the victims of the currency policy of Government to the tune of over forty crores a year were nowhere in the scheme of things.

PARALLEL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

Mr. S. Satyamurti in supporting the resolution said that it was a matter of humiliation that the verdict of the Assembly should be turned down and they should meet to protest against the action of Government. Twice had the Assembly expressed its opinion in the matter and yet the Government have turned them down.

Mr. C. R. Reddy had asked them in his letter to the President not to boycott the Commission, but fortunately the South Indian Chamber had shown them the way. As this was not a political meeting he did not

(Continued in Column 5.)

WAIT-AND-SEE POLICY.

STRIKERS' NEW ACTIVITIES.

The strike situation in the city is as unsettled as ever. Both sides seem to have adopted the wait-and-see policy. The strain of prolonged unemployment has begun to fell upon the operatives and their families. However, the "morale" of the operatives has not been broken. The men are trying to explore new avenues of work in the city itself while others have turned their attention to other centres of manufacture, in search of work. Besides taking to hawking vegetables, haberdashery and similar wares a number of operatives are putting an apprentice-period in the printing line and in mechanical shops with a view to fitting themselves as turners and fitters.

The relief work organized by the Committee of Workers' Assistance goes a long way towards keeping up the spirit of the strikers. The different relief centres run by the Committee now number fifteen. The centres are all well-patronised and evenly distributed in the mill area of the city even such distant parts as Naigaum Dharavi and Kurla have each its own relief centre. The amount of £300 cabled by Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, M. P., is expected to be received in Bombay in a couple of days. As soon as the Bombay branch of Messrs. Grindlay's get the intimation from their London office, the money would be handed over to Mr. N. M. Joshi, and would then be available for relief work. The local contributions are also steadily coming in.

A PEACEFUL DAY

Wednesday passed off quietly. There was no disturbance in any part of the mill area.

The number of men who turned up for work was less than yesterday's, only 5,000 men made their appearance. The wages for the month of September were paid to 130 men.

WHY ARE SHAREHOLDERS MUM?

Mr. Jhabwala writes as under regarding the Bombay mill strike:—

"It is the investing public of Bombay who have to suffer the greatest hardship. Why are shareholders blind to their own interest? They ought now to unite and raise a huge protest against the existing order of things which is a dire shame to the industrial sense of this great city. The Government ought to be baffled in its endeavour to support the capitalists, both here and in England. The shrewd shareholders ought by now to have realized the game of interested parties.

AHMEDABAD TO THE RESCUE OF MILL STRIKERS.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

Some of the mill operatives who are on strike in Bombay are arriving here and the Local Labour Office is making arrangements to find them work in the mills under the Municipality and in other directions. It is also making arrangements to provide them with housing accommodation, and will advance money to meet expenses till they receive wages. For those who cannot secure employment elsewhere, the Labour Office has decided to organise spinning and other work and give a subsistence wage as it did during the last strike of mill operatives in Ahmedabad.—A. P.

FINED FOR ASSAULTING ATTORNEY'S CLERK.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

At the High Court to-day the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Rankin disposed of an appeal preferred by Mr. V. M. Bason, a Calcutta merchant, who had been found guilty by Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose of contempt of Court for abusing and assaulting an attorney's clerk while the latter was serving him with process in a suit pending before Mr. Justice Ghose and fined him Rs. 200. Their Lordships in dismissing the appeal held that the action of the appellant was calculated to impede the course of justice and that they should not interfere with the discretionary order of Mr. Justice Ghose who had fully investigated the matter. At the same time their Lordships expressed the opinion that in future such cases should properly be left to be investigated in criminal courts.—A. P.

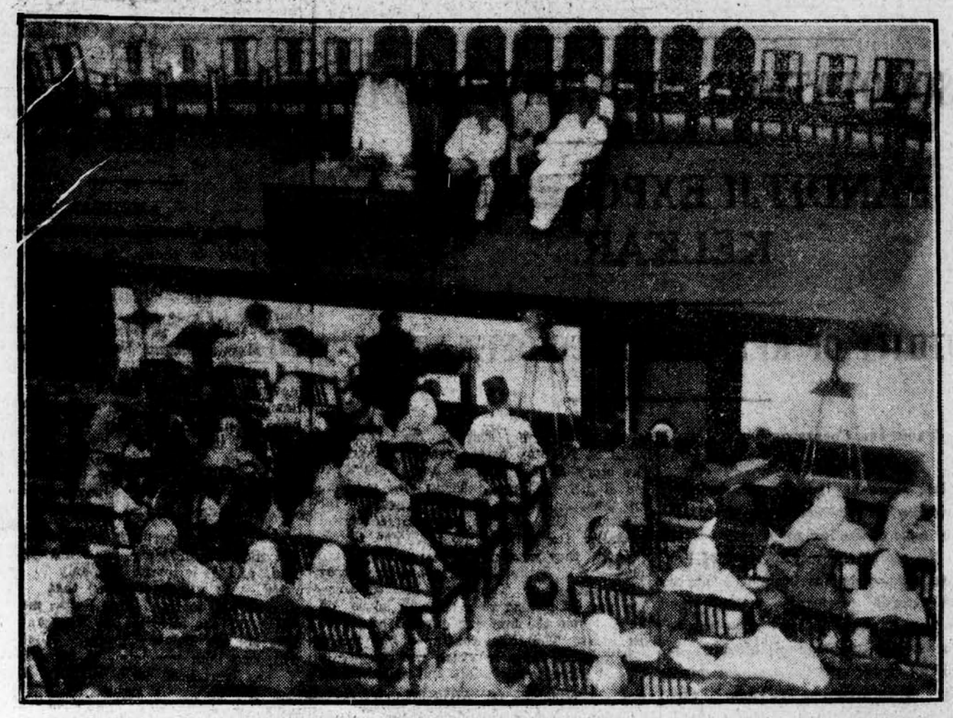
BUDDHA GAYA AND BUDDHISTS.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Dr. C. A. Hewavitarne, the President of the Buddha Raksha Sabha (Ceylon Buddhist Organisation) and Hon. Secretary of the Nambodhi Society of Ceylon, arrived in Madras to-day en route to Colombo after a prolonged tour in India. He has been in India for the past month with a number of Buddhist monks on deputation on behalf of the Buddhists of Ceylon to place before the leaders of the Hindu Maha Sabha the Buddhist case with regard to Buddha Gaya and before Sir John Marshall of the Government of India Archaeological Department the question of building Vihara at Sarnath.

Interviewed by the Associated Press he stated the case of the Buddhists for the control of Buddha Gaya and said that from the beginning of the Buddhist history Buddhism had established its claim to Buddha Gaya and that the Buddhists had been persistently agitating for its possession since 1891. He referred to interviews he had had with Babu Rajendra Prasad and Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Bihar and Orissa, and stated that a solution of the Buddha Gaya question was still not near at hand. He concluded:—I feel India needs Buddhism and my message to India is: "Give Buddha Gaya back to the Buddhists."—A. P.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

November 17.—The Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society was celebrated by local Theosophists on Tuesday last at a public meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SIR W. CAREY'S ALLEGATIONS

MR. SEN GUPTA'S CHALLENGE NOT ACCEPTED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

It is understood that an interesting debate or discussion between Mr. Sen Gupta Mayor of Calcutta and Sir Willoughby Carey M.L.A. which was to have occurred to-day is not now to take place. It seems that Sir Willoughby Carey had made certain assertions regarding the reasons of Government for interning and deporting Indian Nationalists without public trial which he gave to Mr. Thomas Johnston the Labour M. P. for the city of Dundee who is now in Calcutta investigating Labour conditions. Especially had Sir Willoughby Carey made some assertions regarding the attitude of the late Mr C. R. Das and Mr. Sen Gupta M.L.C. towards an (alleged) resolution passed at the Serajgunj Conference, Sir Willoughby declaring that Mr. Das and Mr. Gandhi had given an undertaking to disavow political assassination and that the undertaking had not been kept at the time. Sir Willoughby had also made some allegations regarding terrorism of Indian witnesses and jurors as a reason for the Bengal Ordinance. Mr. Johnston had asked Sir Willoughby if he was prepared to meet the Mayor Mr. Sen Gupta in his (Mr. Johnston's) presence to-day and repeat these allegations. This Sir Willoughby consented to do and Mr. Sen Gupta upon being communicated with willingly and eagerly consented.

It is understood, however, that yesterday Sir Willoughby Carey rang up Mr. Johnston M. P. on the telephone and said that as he was not personally acquainted with the facts he thought it undesirable to have the meeting with Mr. Sen Gupta or to pursue the matter further.—A. P.

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF UNLICENSED OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hudson of the Excise put up Nanji Aliza and Kasam Noor Mahomed and applied for a remand of the accused into Excise custody for eight days.

Mr. Hudson stated that he arrested Aliza at Grant Road while Kasam was arrested at Balaram Street on the 17th instant. On a search being made eleven pounds and twenty-five tolas of opium worth Rs. 930 were found.

His Worship enlarged the accused in the sum of Rs. 1,000 with a surety of like amount in cash. In case of failing to furnish the bail, the accused were ordered to be remanded into custody till 26th instant.

CALCUTTA JOURNALISTS TO MEET SIR E. CARR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The Indian Journalists Association has adopted resolutions inviting Sir Emslev Carr, editor and part proprietor of the "News of the World," who is now on a visit to India to meet the members of the Association, and welcoming the release of Upendranath Bannerjee, a member of the Association, who was detained under Regulation Three of 1818.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA NON-BRAHMIN CONGRESS.

YEOTMAL, Nov. 18.

The second session of the All India Non-Brahmin Congress is to be held at Amraoti on December 27th, 28th and 29. Delegates from Bombay, Madras, Bengal, the Punjab and other presidencies are expected to attend.—A. P.

MLLE TOSKA.

A classical dancer appearing at the Royal Opera House from Saturday, November 21.

BRITISH ARTIST FOR VICEREGAL CAPITAE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. S. Kennedy Worth, well-known designer and decorative artist is leaving for India this week. His services have been engaged for the correlation of arts and crafts and will be utilised for the decoration of the Viceregal residence at Raisina in conformity with Sir Edwin Lutyen's design. It is intended that furnishing and decoration should be inspired by the best that is traditional and valuable in Indian art. Many examples of purely Indian textiles have been procured for the consideration of the Home committee and will be utilised in the scheme of decoration.—Reuter.

POISONOUS GAS VS. SUBMARINES.

LONDON Nov. 18.

Tokio.—Admiral Takarabe, Minister of Marine interviewed by Reuter feared the proposal to abolish submarines was not practicable as it was doubtful if all powers would agree to do so. The naval and military circles in Tokio regard poisonous gas more cruel than submarines and therefore it was more important to abolish gas first.—Reuter.

CHINA'S BID FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Shanghai.—A message from Peking says that the representatives of Feng-Yu-Hsiang and Chang-Tso-Lin have signed a peace agreement providing for the withdrawal of the Manchurian troops thirty miles eastward of Peking-Hankow line and establishment of joint office at Peking to discuss premiership, reconstruction of the Cabinet and the election of the President.—Reuter.

CIVIC PROBLEMS OF MADRAS.

CONFERENCE TO FOCUS PUBLIC OPINION.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

A conference presided over by Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar was held at Madras under the auspices of the Congress Municipal Party. The object of the meeting was to focus public opinion on various matters relating to civic administration of Madras and enlist support to the Party's programme.

The Conference passed a resolution to support Mr. Satyamurty's Bill to amend the Madras City Municipal Act so as to enable the Council of the Corporation to appoint its own Commissioner.—A. P.

GOVERNOR VISITS GUJERAT COLLEGE.

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17.

His Excellency the Governor visited the Gujerat College this morning to witness a rally by the Guzerat boy scouts. He saw various displays and presented prizes. The Lady Wilson shield for rovers was won by the Gujerat College and the Sir Leslie Wilson shield for Ahmedabad Scouts was won by the R. C. High School. Addressing the scouts His Excellency said that there was no movement better fitted than that of the scouts to bring together the youth of all countries.

His Excellency then visited the Gujerat College, which he said was one of the best colleges in the Bombay Presidency. He advised the students to cultivate optimism.—A. P.

"STIFFEN THE PROGRAMME."

(Continued from previous page.)

resignations forthwith, not merely from the Executive but from the Party itself and also from the local and central legislatures wherever they have been elected on the party ticket. To remain in the party and yet to carry on a campaign which will shake its very foundation is a very unedifying course.

A MERE WRANGLE.

Continuing said Mr. Mehta: Much of the dispute that has arisen during the last two weeks and more is due to the fight over a phrase and it were better if the controversy were pinned down to something more concrete than a mere wrangle over the interpretation of the phrase "responsive cooperation." We are once more reminded of the dictum of Mill that it is better to define what we mean by a word before we start arguing about it. If, as has been suggested, all that the Swaraj Party has been doing during the last two years is in pursuit of responsive cooperation, I do not see where the ground for quarrel remains. The phrase was first started by the late Lok Tilak, and as the successor of Mr. Tilak to the leadership of Maharastra Mr. Kelkar's interpretation of that phrase must certainly be taken as the most authoritative, but personally I have understood the phrase "responsive cooperation" as merely a paraphrase of the homely phrase "Tit for tat", or what they call in Marathi "Jashas Tasen." I do not see how the acceptance of office can amount to a policy of "Tit for tat." "Shathamprati Shathyam" was another interpretation of responsive cooperation, and with all respect for Mr. Kelkar I find it hard to digest that the policy he is now advocating can come within the interpretation of the phrase responsive cooperation, as I have explained it above. What is now being proposed is abject surrender to the bureaucracy and a return to the policy of mere mendicancy which Lok. Tilak did so much to banish from our politics. We may sometimes feel weary of the struggle owing to repeated disappointments; in spite of that however the public would scorn to revert to a policy which was finally abandoned in 1920. If the present policy of the Swaraj Party has failed, the direction in which alterations lie are exactly opposite to the one in which Mr. Kelkar wishes to take us. "Stiffen the programme" should be the cry all over the land if an appeal were made to the country to-day. I have no doubt what its reply would be. As Faridpur Desabandhu Das gave the lead in the following stirring words:—"If, however, our offer of a settlement should not meet with any response we must go on with our national work on the lines we have pursued for the last two years so that it may become impossible for the Government to carry on the administration of the country except by the exercise of its exceptional powers. There are some who shrink from this step, who point out with perfect logic that we have no right to refuse supplies unless we are prepared to go to the country and advise the subject not to pay the taxes. My answer is that I want to create the atmosphere for civil disobedience which must be the last weapon in the hand of the people striving for freedom.....and when the time comes we shall not hesitate to advise our countrymen not to pay taxes which are sought to be raised by the exercise of the exceptional powers vested in the Government. As against this Mr. Kelker proposes in fact to work a system which its very best friends have pronounced unworkable. There is no half-way house between the existing constitution and complete Provincial autonomy. Men like Lala Harkishenlal, Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Kelker of C. P. have stated before the Muddiman Committee that even in the administration of the so-called transferred subjects the Ministers have been hampered in every way. The heads of department being members of the Civil Service and not being subject to the discipline of Ministers have defied the Ministers in the working out of their policy, and have made full use of their powers to approach the Governor over the heads of the Ministers. Further, provincial Governors have absolute power to take action otherwise than in accordance with the Minister's advice and hardly any provincial Governor has hesitated to use that power. Again the Government of India and the Secretary of State interfere with Ministers on many occasions, in exercise of their general power of superintendence, direction and control. It is pretended that as a rule Ministers are given under the reforms the right to carry out their policy; but as Sir K. V. Reddy declared before the Muddiman Committee that the exceptions are numerous enough to eat up the rule. There is almost unanimous testimony of those who have worked the reforms that dyarchy is unworkable and as Mr. Chintamhani has said it can succeed only to the extent that it is departed from. It remains to be seen what Messrs. Jayakar and Kelker will do with a system which is so universally condemned, and which even its authors have admitted times without number as anomalous and inconsistent. Even Government have realised how unpopular acceptance of office is in the country. As the majority of the Muddiman Committee have pointed out more than once any one who favours it is looked upon with the greatest suspicion and mistrust by public opinion. As stated by the the Behar and Orissa Government the acceptance of office by Ministers is sufficient to alienate from them the good will of the Councils as a whole and deprive them of the influence which they exercisel as private members. As advocates of this innovation Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar have as their friends only the Anglo-Indian press and the few remaining Liberals and Moderates in the country.

Q. Is it not the duty of the Central Council of the Swaraj Party to call upon the Bombay Council Swarajists to declare their intentions whether they want to accept office, or to stick to the original programme of the party on which they were returned?

Answer: I think I have already partly answered that question. Gentlemen who went into the legislative bodies on the Swaraj Party's ticket were bound in honour to uphold its programme. If a member ceases to hold the views favoured by the Party, the only honourable course for him is to retire from the Party and resign from the legislature. He can not while remaining in the Councils and professing to be a Swarajist form a clique in one province and on the strength of that clique carry on independent activity hostile to the Party's programme. The Swaraj Party's Central Executive will meet at Cawnpore within the next four or five weeks and it is bound to take notice of the recent developments and deal with them in accordance with the Party's principles. If the Bombay Council Swaraj Party agree that office should be accepted, then it is their duty to dissolve themselves and to resign from the Council first and seek reelection with their new programme and take the verdict of the public thereon. To continue as they are now doing is, as Mr. Shaukat Ali once said, to play the part of Kaffirs in Kauba, that is to remain in a sacred place only for the purpose of desecrating it. Whether the Bombay Council Swaraj Party move in the matter or not, the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party will circularise those who were its candidates either to return to active loyalty to the Party principles, or to resign their seats from the local Council.

ACTION AGAINST MR. NARIMAN.

The talk of any disciplinary action against Mr. Nariman is preposterous and absurd. In fact it is the limit of provocation to talk of taking any action against a man who has been the one faithful among the faithless. I think such of the members of the Bombay Council Swaraj Party who wish to continue their allegiance to the Party principles will not only be justified, but indeed will be bound, to make a declaration to that effect and to form a genuine Swarajist group under the leadership of Mr. K. F. Nariman.

VICTIMS OF BENGAL ORDINANCE.

RELEASED AND INTERNED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

Sj. Upendra Nath Banerjea was released from the Alipore Central Jail on Saturday last at about 3 in the afternoon and got an order of internment at his residence. The area in which he shall have free movement is within the jurisdiction of the Maniktola Police Station. Sjts. Atul Chandra Ghosh and Amar Chandra Chatterji were also released on Saturday and got orders of internment at their respective residences.

It may be remembered that Upen Babu was arrested under Regulation III of 1818 in September, 1923. Atul Babu was also arrested at that time and Amar Babu in October, 1924, under the Bengal Ordinance.

BURMA COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

Polling for the Burma Legislative Council took place to-day. From the reports received it is estimated that at Rangoon fifty per cent. of voters went to the polling booths. Out of the 79 elected seats 15 are uncontested while for the remaining 64 seats there are two hundred and three candidates of whom 135 are Independents including all Karen candidates, forty-four Nationalists and twenty-four Swarajists and Home Rulers. Of the candidates for the Indian seats only one is a Swarajist while the rest are Independents. Hon. U. Maung Gyee, Education Minister, has as his rival U. Pu of Tharrawaddy, the leader of the Home Rule Swaraj Party, while the Hon. U. Pu, Forest Minister, has against him eight candidates, seven Independents and one Swarajist.—A. P.

DR. LOHOKARE'S SUPPORT TO MR. KELKAR.

POONA CITY, Nov. 18.

Yesterday in the Shivaji Mandir Dr. K. G. Lohokare, M.L.A., delivered an address on "Responsive Co-operation" under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar. The speaker traced step by step the course of useful constructive work far removed from the spirit of obstruction in the Legislative Assembly since May 1924 or even earlier when even the breath of the demand put forward by Pandit Nehru had not evaporated and no response had either come or seemed to be coming from Government. Like Mr. Kelkar the speaker willingly assented to changes in the rules because in his opinion a development of policy on constructive lines was the right one. Responsive co-operation as now advocated by Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar was only a logical fulfilment of the same policy and they would all resent the attempt to gag their mouths and forbid free expression of opinion. The speaker testified to the complete and consistent loyalty shown by Mr. Kelkar during the last 2 years both to the party and its leader personally. He therefore regretted the outburst of Panditji and the ridiculous threat of taking disciplinary action. He said it was for the no-changers and the Swaraj Party to propose conditions if any which should govern the acceptance of office but it was wrong to allow a budget to pass and accept its administration at the hands of an irresponsible ministry.—A. P.

"GANDHIJI'S REAL SOLDIER."

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who has arrived here to see Mr. Gandhi and attend the meeting of the Council of the All-India Spinners Association inspected this evening a spinning demonstration n "Takli" by children of the Labour Schools in the municipal hall. He said that they were the real soldiers in the army commanded by Mr. Gandhi.—A. P.

THE ANAEMIA OF THE FAR EAST.

How Pallid Faces and Bloodless Lips, With That Tiredness and Weakness which Accompany Them Can Be Quickly Remedied.

After the long trying days of the hot season many people find themselves left thin and wan, devoid of appetite, conscious of a general enfeeblement of body and of spirit which cannot be shaken off by any force of will. Especially is this condition common among women and girls in their 'teens,' who by reason of their sex are especially prone to develop anaemia, and when climatic conditions are unfavourable quickly suffer through irregularities of health.

It is a wise precaution now practiced by numbers of intelligent men and women to take a short course of tonic treatment immediately the hot season is over, for in this way the system is built-up and placed in a condition to resist colds, rheumatism, malaria, enfeeblement of digestion, and those other maladies which follow on thinning and impoverishment of the blood. For many years past throughout the Far East and in other parts of the world Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been pre-eminently popular as the blood and nerve tonic to use for this purpose. Not only do these Pills rapidly purify and enrich the blood, but they actually make new, red, health-giving blood, thus providing food for the nerves and renewed vitality for the whole system. Here is what Commander-Doctor Andrea Amici, the distinguished physician of Saint-Siege, has recently stated about them :—

"For several years I have made use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in my work and I have always found them efficacious in the treatment of disorders due to impoverishment of the nervous system, anaemia and neurasthenia, stomach weakness, retarded development in young women and irregularities. There is no lack of tonic remedies, but in my experience not one of them manifests a superior efficacy to that of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," writes Commander-Doctor Andrea Amici.

If you are anaemic, nervous, dejected, run-down ; if your digestion gives trouble or rheumatic poison in your blood causes you pain ; if you are a woman afflicted with the ailments so common to your sex, delay no longer in giving Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People a trial. Of chemists everywhere, at Rs. 2 per bottle Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. They will surely do you good.

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO., A. M. THAKKAR. VISHRAM RAMJI & CO.

NEW IMPULSES IN EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

tions also were not quite free from the mixed influence.

Estimates and Experiences.

Of the essays which dealt with the various estimates and experiences of the Montessori system, Messrs Thakar's and Talati's experiences, conclusions, the comparative study of the Kindergarten and the Montessori system and the essay on music remain in the memory of the sympathetic as rather striking episodes. This is not to suggest comparison with the other efforts on the occasion. Mr. Talati, who claimed to be receiving his experiences of the Montessori system, from actual practice, for the last six years, maintained that the system did not provide sufficiently for the difficulties met with in this country. He was afraid that the system tended to isolate the senses, a tendency not altogether healthy for the growth of the child. There were, moreover, other things besides the senses which worked in a child. He believed that the system had a distinct bias towards the requirements of the defectives. His essay contained many interesting observations on the aptitudes of the children towards colour, form, the sense of the touch, and similar questions of interest to the students. Mr. Thakar was afraid lest the Montessori methods assumed with those who followed it the importance of subjects. The spirit of critical enquiry, by those who actually practised or studied the system, manifest in these essays was altogether admirable.

Interesting Queries.

The time for the queries reserved was not, it was evident, quite what it should have been. For, it was during these queries that the true feelings, sentiments and difficulties of the students of the system seemed to find a clear outlet. The question of expense involved in the system, or of the time taken for the training of requisite teachers of the system's adaptibility to Indian conditions, of the place of the student and the child in the Kindergarten and Montessori system respectively, of the after-careers of the Montessori children, of their livelihood, of the scarcity of ideal teachers, of the compromise between the existing and the Montessori system, of the possibility of organising the existing primary classes as Montessori classes or of the child's capacity for accepting guidance from others or of the possibilities of evolving systems like the Montessori from field and rural surrounings, surveyed practically the whole region of enquiry. The fact that the questions, of the kind indicated here, were formulated may be taken as evidence of an interest in educational problems that is neither sentimental nor superficial. And, the promoters of the Sammelan will find the facilities for the work they have aimed increasing with the increasing recognition of the importance of this fact.

Montessori Sngh.

The same atmosphere of eager enquiry was observed when a committee constituted by the Sammelan was entrusted with the task of deciding the advisibility or otherwise of organising a central institution where students interested in the Montessori system could meet and discuss and solve their problems. The queries on the occasion were clear. Some of those present wanted to know why, if they were all trying for independence in education, it should be felt necessary to tie down their efforts to the Montessori system. The Montessori system was not, they maintained, the final word in education. The explanations from the promoters satisfied some. But there were others who, although they recognised the necessity of organised efforts in education, although they favoured the idea of a Sangh, thought that the scope of enquiry, research, and advancement would be very restricted if the Sangh undertook the work only of organising the Montessori *system*. The promoters, in the light of the comments made on the occasion, accepted the suggestion that the Sangh should pledge itself to the activities and investigations rendered necessary for an ordered application of the Montessori *principles*. This was appreciated as a wise decision. As a protest against the existing mechanics of education, the Sammelan was not ineffective. As indicating a new impulse in education it was encouraging. It depends on the manner in which the promoters respond to the demands and conditions of the times, on the manner in which they employ, the experience gained during the Sammelan, that their efforts will ultimately reach the stage of inspiration.

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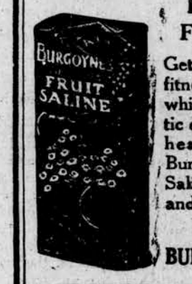

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RINK COCAINE CASE

TERNEL AND MASSIAS SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. H. F. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, passed orders against E. J. Ternel and Lazarus Massias, accused Nos. 2 and 3 in the Rink Cocaine Haul Case on Wednesday. Ternel was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, 3 months more; while accused No. 3 Massias was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or, in default, to undergo imprisonment for 3 months more.

The charge against both the accused was abetting the sale of illicit cocaine.

The case it would be recalled was postponed till Saturday next, but Mr. de Cruz and Mr. Salazar, pleaders for accused Nos. 2 and 3, made an application to His Worship to pass orders against their clients on Wednesday and thus save them the worry of suspense and anxiety now that they had pleaded guilty and in view of the fact that King was going to contest the charges. His Worship therefore ordered the accused to be brought to the Court and informed Mr. Sopher, pleader for King, accused No. 1, that he would hear the counsel's argument at 2 p.m.

At the outset Mr. Salazar asked permission to put in a supplementary statement on behalf of accused No. 3, Massias.

In the course of the statement Massias stated that after his arrest and during his detention in the Excise *chowkey* several attempts were made and tempting allurements held out on behalf of King for inducing Massias to exculpate King. If Massias were to do as asked he was promised a handsome reward and in case of his (Massias') conviction he was to be adequately compensated. In spite of these tempting allurements he decided to stick by truth and justice as he felt that the least amends he could make for his regrettable lapse was to speak the truth.

Mr. de Cruz and Mr. Salazar then applied to His Worship for passing orders against Ternell and Massias.

Mr. Sopher for King, accused No. 1 in opposing the application said that it would be most unfair to his client if the judgment was given against accused Nos. 2 and 3 as they would not get their proper punishment as Mr. Sopher would try to show later on that they had an important hand in the deal. He knew very well that the prosecution was very keen on getting the two accused in the witness-box to give evidence against his client.

The Magistrate replied that if he convicted the two accused it would be more advantageous for Mr. Sopher. In the first place their statements could not used against King and if they appeared in the witness-box as prosecution witnesses, Mr. Sopher would have an opportunity of cross-examining them which he would not have had if the orders on all three is passed on the same day.

Mr. Sopher said that he realised what His Worship meant but on the other hand if later on His Worship found King not guilty and discovered that Ternel and Massias were principals His Worship would not have an opportunity of enhancing their sentences. Moreover there were no indications in the beginning that both the accused were going to plead guilty.

Mr. de Cruz for Ternel made a fervent appeal for mercy. He said that at the very outset Ternel had pleaded guilty and it was only left for him to appeal to His Worship for mercy. Ternel's father was on dying bed and the accused was very anxious to be by his bed-side at such a critical time. Apart from legal considerations it would be an act of humanity if His Worship dealt with him leniently so as to enable him to be by the side of dying father. Moreover the accused's part had been very minor one as could be seen by the share he was to get out of the deal. Mr. de Cruz therefore pleaded for the option of a fine, heavy and substantial though it might be as sending him to jail would ruin his career as a master mariner.

There were two considerations that he would draw His Worship's attention to in the mitigation of the sentence. In the first place the accused's part in the transaction and his attitude after arrest. There was no doubt that Ternel was an intermediary and no more. After his arrest he had made a clean breast of what he knew and had not wasted the time of the Court. In fact were it not for accused No. 2 and 3 had been allured by the methods of the Excise Department. The methods of the Excise Department said Mr. de Cruz were anything but upright.

The Magistrate: "Well you can't call the Excise Department dishonest, they were skillful." (Laughter).

Concluding Mr. de Cruz submitted that Ternel might be given the option of a fine.

Mr. Salazar also made a strong appeal for mercy on behalf of Messias. The part played by Messias was very insignificant indeed. The amount of Rs. 5900 which he was to get was to be shared between him and two others. Messias moreover was not a hardened criminal but a young man of respectable family. It was his first lapse and a fine and the humiliation of the present prosecution would be sufficient punishment for him. Mr. Salazar assured His Worship that any mercy shown to Messias would not be abused by him.

Excise Inspector Hudson admitted that every assistance was given by both the accused to the prosecution but pressed for a deterrent sentence in view of the large quantity of cocaine involved and in view of the fact that Ternel was watched for 3 years both by the Excise and the police as he was believed to be trafficking in illicit drugs. He said that but for these intermediaries who take the risks there would be no principals.

His Worship in giving judgment observed that the evidence proved beyond doubt the guilt of the two accused. On their own plea of guilty and on evidence he convicted them both. In view of the fact of the large quantity of cocaine involved, His Worship was of opinion that a deterrent sentence was called for. He also agreed with Mr. Hudson that but for these accessories principals in the illicit traffic in dangerous drug would not be able to carry on their business. His Worship accordingly sentenced the accused as stated above.

HIGH COURT.

AN UNAUTHORISED MEETING.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court on Thursday last, the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Co. solicitors, made an application on behalf of Devkaran Mulji, one of the receivers of the Motishaw's Jain temple at Byculla praying for an injunction restraining one Ratanchand and Dayachand from holding any meeting of the Jain Sang at the premises under the ollowing circumstances.

Damji Dharsey and several others belonging to the Jain community had filed a suit against Ratanchand Dayachand and others of the same community for a declaration that the Motishaw's temple situate at Lova Lane, Byculla, and all the buildings and the compound appertaining to it known as Motishaw's Wadi were charitable properties. That suit was disposed of in December 1920 by Mr. Justice Kajiji who declared the said properties as charitable properties, and appointed the petitioner Devkaran Mulji and one Nemchand Manekchand as joint receivers; and the latter have since been in possession and charge of the Motishaw's temple and Wadi. Thereafter, during the current year, the first defendants' son Jivanchand Ratanchand filed a suit against the Advocate-General making a claim to the said properties. In this suit a summons was taken out by certain members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Caste applying that they should be made party defendants to the suit along with the Advocate-General in order to represent their community. On this summons, affidavits were made by the petitioner and one of the defendants stating that the Cutchi Dasa Oswal Jains were not allowed to partake of feasts given to the Sang, or in any of the Nokarsi dinners, and that inter-marriages were not allowed between them and other Jains. Thereupon, some members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal caste created an agitation over this affidavit and it appeared that they as well as the Visha Oswal Jains had written letters to the first defendant Ratanchand complaining about the affidavit. A notice under the signature of Ratanchand appeared in the "Bombay Samachar" of 11th November intimating that a meeting of the Jain Sang would be held at the Motishaw's Wadi on Sunday the 15th November to consider and pass resolutions on the letters received from the Cutchi Dassa Oswal and Visa Oswal communities.

The petitioner submitted that the Motishaw's Wadi and the other properties were in possession of himself and his co-receiver, and that Ratanchand had no right to convene a meeting of the Sang at the place without obtaining the permission of the Court, the Advocate-General or the receivers. Further, the questions proposed to be discussed at the meeting were not questions that could be properly brought before the Jain Sang, and Ratanchand was not the proper party to convene any meeting of the Sang. Motishaw's temple and Wadi have been used only for performing religious ceremonies, and no meetings of the Sang had been ever held there before. It was apprehended that the proposed meeting would be a very stormy and unruly one and would result in a breach of the peace. The petitioner further submitted that it would be improper on the part of any persons to publicly discuss the merits of the statements made in the affidavits on a chamber summons in a suit which is still pending. Ratanchand had been warned of these facts, but he had taken no notice of the same. Under the circumstances, the petitioner prayed that Ratanchand, his servants and agents might be restrained by an injunction of the Court from holding the proposed meeting.

His Lordship having granted the injunction, the proposed meeting was held at Madhav Baug near C. P. Tank on Sunday last and the proceedings are stated to be marked by stormy scenes.

SECOND KALA AZAR CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

At the Second Kala Azar Conference which will begin on November 21st at Government House several papers will be read after the opening speech by Lord Lytton the Governor of Bengal. The object of the conference is to arrange to apply the already known facts about kala azar in a much more organised way and to organise propaganda with the object of bringing as many people as possible into the movement for the complete eradication of the disease by thorough treatment. The Conference is expected to last four days and a number of Government officials including medical experts have expressed a desire to take part in its deliberations.—A. P.

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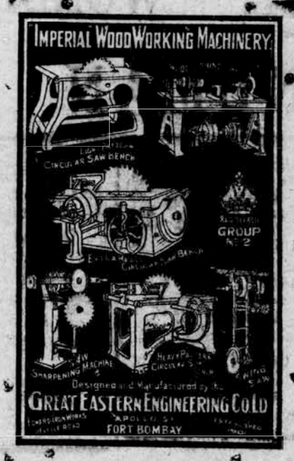

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"BANDE MATARAM" CASE.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTION.

LAHORE, Nov. 16.

The hearing of the letters patent appeal preferred by the Punjab Akhbarat Company, Ltd., in what is known as the "Bande Mataram"—Ogilvie case was resumed to-day at the High Court before the Chief Justice Sir Shadi Lal and Mr. Justice Le Rossignol. Bakshi Tek Chand, counsel for the appellant, continued his arguments to show that not only certain points, but the whole appeal was open to argument and referred to the clause of the letters patent giving unrestricted right of appeal in the circumstances and said he was supported in his contention by various authorities of Allahabad, Bombay and other High Courts. Counsel then proceeded to argue the applicability of Section 98, Civil Procedure Code, or of clause 26 of the letters patent to the case in hand and referred to the statement of the law before the date of the Privy Council judgment as summed up in the text books and he read a passage from Mr. Mullah's Code of Civil Procedure laying down that in appeals from mufassil or subordinate courts Section 98 applied to a difference of opinion among the Judges in preference to Clause 26 which applied to such difference in appeals from the original side of a High Court. In other words he submitted the latters patent appeals ruling of their Lordships of the Privy Council was a ruling on appeal from the original side of a High Court and was properly governed by Clause 26. It did not lay down any new principle of law, but simply affirmed the old practice prevailing in the various High Courts. Counsel cited cases from various High Courts showing that for at least sixty years there had been an unvarying practice on this point. After the Privy Council judgment the matter was again considered by the High Courts of Bombay and Madras which held that no change had been brought about in the law by the decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council. The High Courts of Patna and Rangoon also came to the same conclusion. Counsel then referred to the latest unreported judgment of the Calcutta High Court in which Mr. Justice Walmsley and Mr. Justice Page considered the whole question and after an elaborate examination of the authorities and of the whole history of the law on the subject came to a unanimous conclusion that such a difference of opinion in mufassil appeals was governed by the Code of Civil Procedure, and held that the Privy Council decision only covered the case or class of cases with which their Lordships were dealing, namely, a letters patent appeal and that it could not be intended that their Lordships had overruled the settled practice of half a century prevailing in various High Courts without so much as referring to it. Counsel then submitted that the appeal should be accepted and the case sent back to the division bench to pass the proper decree under Section 98 from which the party aggrieved would be free to appeal if so advised.

DEFENCE ARGUMENT.

The Government Advocate, replying, submitted that the whole appeal was open for consideration before their Lordships according to the ruling cited by the other side and that he would support the decree passed in his clients' favour on merits. He contested the applicability of Section 98 to the case in hand which he submitted did not properly fall within the Section. The Judges had not differed in the sense of one Judge being in favour of the Lower Court judgment and the other for its reversal, but both had agreed to reverse the judgment of the trial court at any rate as to costs and they differed as to the amount to be awarded to the appellant. Such a case was not covered by Section 98 and if that was so the letters patent would apply. Counsel then referred to a judgment in Madras in support of his contention and had not finished his argument when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

AN EDITOR FINED.

RANGOON, Nov. 17.

The Eastern Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon, has convicted Mahomed Abdul Monyem, Editor and publisher, and N. C. Chowdhury, printer of "Sammilanne", a Bengalee weekly paper, for offence under Section 500, I. P. Code, for publishing an article in which defamatory allegation was made to the effect that the Irrawady Flotilla Company kept recruits who were found unfit as prisoners without giving them any food in the godowns in which goods were stacked so that recruitment of new hands might not be hampered. Monyem was fined Rs. 300 and Chowdhury was fined Rs. 51.—A. P.

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8th higher than 7th.
10th and 11th highest.
This came quite correct. Therefore I press you to follow this procedure and continue this daily. I am thankful to you for the telegram and the quotations stated in that also proved quite correct.

(Sd.) R. S. LYER.
Nagpur, (C. P.) 8—11—1924.

ORDER REPEATED.

I am really pleased to write that by God's grace your cotton forecast has given me satisfaction. Please send me fully for the month of April.

(Sd.) RUSTOM PESHUTAN DABU.
Navsari, 10—3—25.

I was fortunate enough to have my life reading and I am proud to say that the details given therein exactly coincide with my fortune. This encouraged me to have one for 1925.

(Sd.) SEBASTIAO FRANCICO NORONHA
174, Second Floor, Bombay, 12—4—24.

I have gone through my life reading from you and I find the matter therein relates to my present destiny. To enlighten my doubtful and dark future I shall thank you to send me my future 5 years' life reading.

(Sd.) E. C. MUKADAM.
Grant Road, Bombay, 4—2—24.

I have got my life reading for 1924 and I found it correct to the word. I will be very glad if you send me my future for the year 1925.

(Sd.) BHIMA RAO, S.P., Ind., B.A., LL.B., c/o Jain Board
Kolhapur City, 28—5—24.

I got prepared from you last year my life reading and all the facts mentioned there have proved correct and exact. Now I again trouble you to prepare for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) IGPAL SINGH,
Sub-Inspector of Police.
Bahils, Betul Dist., 10—1—1924.

I am very much pleased with your accurate description of my Character and temperament and do sincerely hope that your forecast will turn out correct.

(Sd.) R. S. VYDHINATHA IYER,
Deputy Collector, Tirukoilur.
3—1—25.

This is to certify that T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Proprietor, H.A. Bureau, Valavanur, has predicted quite accurately the event of daughter's marriage and certain other events of my office quite accurately. His skill in answering questions in a sealed cover is something Godly.

(Sd.) V. NARASIMHA SARMA,
Sub-Registrar and Special Magistrate,
Valavanur, S. A.

PROVED CORRECT.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswar Iyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future. I wish him success.

(Sd.) W. C. Jolliffe,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

I have gone through my life reading and I am eager to have the same for the coming year. Please be good enough to send me my reading for 1925.

(Sd.) S. X. VAZ,
Dinshawmanlal, Jermananlal, Estate.
Dhobitalav, Bombay, 8—4—24.

Being satisfied by the life-reading of this year, I request you to furnish me with a copy for the year 1925.

(Sd.) J. R. O'NIEL.
Delisle Road, Lower Parel.

I have got my life reading for the present year 1924 and I will be very glad if you send the same for the coming year 1925.

(Sd.) C. M. PAREKH.
Andheri P. O., Bombay, 9—12—1924.

I shall thank you to forward me my life-reading for the coming year. I have always found your readings to be accurate and exact.

(Sd.) SORAB N. PANDAY,
P. O. B. 340, Bombay 14—11—24.

This is to certify that I have tried Mr. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer in Aroodam and Astrology. I am sure he is the best talented in the profession and he is fully confident of his calculations. I have presented him a Gold Medal on account of the gain I had since meeting him.

(Sd.) B. SOLOMON MADURAM, L. M. P.
Medical Practitioner, Renigunta.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl. of the Hanuman Astrological Bureau, Valavanur, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year life reading which I have had once occasion to peruse. The delineation of character and the handling of the branch of life reading by periods is really very interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIR BOOSHANAM,
T. S. Visvanatha Srouligal,
Joint Sub-Registrar.
Villupuram, 11—8—25.

I have much pleasure in recommending M. R. Ry. T. S. Venkateswara Iyer Avl., famous world-known Astrologer of Valavanur, S. A. District in giving out correctly the past, present and future predictions. What all he has predicted for me concerning health family and business affairs and every item turned out to be quite correct.

(Sd.) C. K. N. RAMANATHA IYER,
of Messrs. C. K. Narayana Iyer and Sons.
Valavanur, 19—5—23.

I am very glad for the correct and prompt reply. I have to-day posted another cover of questions.

(Sd.) M. NARAYANA IYER, C.T.C.,
S. I. Rly., Shoranur.

Your loving and wonderful letter was this day received with an astonishment and amusement of love towards you. I cannot express what I have in me and know it better.

As ordered I am sending you money for two talismans.

(Sd.) A. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR,
Retired Assistant Engineer.
Secunderabad, 5—10—19.

On reading your V. P.. I find them accurate. Indeed the answers are wonderful and can only be considered to be the result of the Supernatural inspiration of Sree Hanuman.

(Sd.) P. SUBHA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader, Gooty, 5—5—22.

I am very glad to inform you the receipt of your letter of answers. I wondered to see the contents. All the matters are correct. I wish to have the Talisman. Send the same by V.P.P.

(Sd.) P. GOPALARATHNAM IYENGAR,
Pleader. Vellore, 23—3—22.

I have gone through my life reading sent by you. What you predicted for Mannar Ramaswamy Pathar has turned out quite correct. I appreciate your Astrological Knowledge, too much. I request you to send me one for the coming year.

(Sd.) DEVAKI VENKATA KRISHNA CHETTY.
Proprietor, Messrs. Krishna & Co.,
Madras, 31—10—24.

UP-TO-DATE.

Last year I had my life reading from you and that was to my entire satisfaction. I request you to send me one for the year '25.

(Sd.) R. C. ECORALAWALLA,
Cash Office, Princess Dock,
Bombay, 22—12—24.

Many thanks for your answers to my questions received the other day per V.P.P. All the answers tally with questions and are correct.

(Sd.) G. M. PHATAK, M.A., LL.B.,
Sub-Judge, Bhusaval.

RECEIVED A LIFT.

I am glad to inform you that I received lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H.
Magistrate, Kandhkot, Sind.

I am thankful to you for the answer which you have sent us to the six questions put by me. The answers given tally with the questions.

(Sd.) BABU PRASHAD,
District and Sessions Judge, Bharatapur.

I appreciate your predictions. If you suggest a remedy I will be thankful.

(Sd.) K. L. VENKATA RAO, B.A., B.L.
District Munsif,
Kavali, Nellore District.

Received your answer cover with my sealed cover intact. The answers tally with the questions.

(Sd.) K. S. VENKATACHALAM IYER,
District Munsiff, Tanjore.

ALWAYS ACCURATE.

I beg to inform you that your life reading gave me all sureness. Will you send me another one book of future reference to next year.

(Sd.) R. SILVALOBO NORTON,
Agent, Makinnon Mackenzie,
Karachi, 27—9—24.

I request you to be good enough to send me the life reading for the coming year. I beg to say I am very much satisfied with yours of the current year.

(Sd.) L. H. FERNANDZ.
Mavalikara, Travancore, 8—10—1924.

Kindly be as good as to send me my life reading for the next year. I am satisfied with yours of the past year.

(Sd.) P. A. D. LIMA.

I got my life reading from you and I found the same to be very useful to me for the complete year 1924. So I am asking you again to send my annual life reading for the year 1925.

(Sd.) KAIKOBAD S. MALABARWALLA.
Bombay, 25—10—24.

I am very much obliged to you for the answers to my queries. Innumerable thanks for you for having suggested the use of Sree Hanuman's Talisman.

(Sd.) RAM SWARUPA KANSHALA,
Professor,
Ambala City, The Punjab.

Last year I had my life reading from you. I request you to be good enough to send by V.P.P., a similar reading for the coming year.

(Sd.) C. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay, 13—9—24.

WONDERFUL THOUGHT READER.

I was completely satisfied with the accuracy of the replies and I am anxious to send you money for the Talisman. Send one year life reading.

(Sd.) K. R. UPADYE, B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Pleader, Bombay.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I keep good and sound health after putting on your Talisman. I also inform you that the Almighty has favoured me with a male child.

(Sd.) GHELABHAI ATMARAM SHETH,
Hausore, (Via) Ankleshwar.

I was satisfied with your replies and having full faith in the divine power of Sree Hanumanjee and full confidence in your words, I have ventured to send the amount. Soon send Talisman.

(Sd.) GOPAL LAL N. ADHYARN,
Messrs. Patel Trivedi and Co.,
Ahmedabad.

As per your advice I have your Sarva Karya Sidhi Talisman and went to see my superiors for the success of my business. To my great astonishment at the first chance I came out fully successful which I never hoped.

(Sd.) V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU,
Chief Inspector, The Standard Oil Co.

Your clairvoyance is really wonderful and I cannot but admire your power of reading questions under a sealed cover. Answer tally with the questions. Wish you every success.

(Sd.) GOPAL KRISHNA, M.A., M.R.A.S.,
Head Master, Rohtak.

Many thanks for the answers. It is a wonder how you could guess my questions without opening the sealed cover. One of your predictions regarding the Viceroy's Cup winner has been fulfilled as I see from to-day's papers.

(Sd.) SWERT C. BANERJEE,
Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta.

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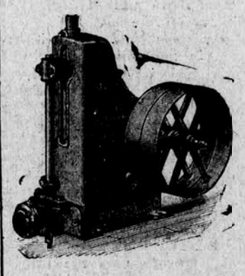

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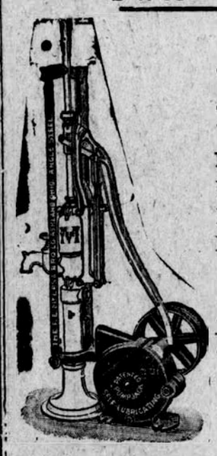

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The inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my son.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

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